

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2120.—VOL. LXXVI.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1880.

WITH SUPPLEMENT AND SIXPENCE.
TITLEPAGE AND INDEX } By Post, 6½d.



THE AFGHAN WAR: THE 10TH BENGAL LANCERS IN THE JUGDULLUK PASS.—SEE PAGE 54.

instance nobody can confidently foretell whether it will run its course to August, or whether it will be suddenly broken up at any anterior period. The decision lies with the Government, and the action of the Government depends mainly—we might almost say exclusively—upon the will of the Premier. It is to be expected that he will choose a moment for Dissolution which appears to him to promise most favourably for the life of his Administration. He can make opportunities, even when they are not obviously at hand, if it so mind him. He has power to slur over what may seem to be pressing emergencies by provisional arrangements. He possesses the advantage of special and, as far as may be, of authentic information. From his central position he can judge pretty clearly of the bearings of this or that topic of discussion, and this or that external event, upon public opinion and sentiment. We cannot blame him for acting upon his knowledge. He has a large following of supporters whose wishes he must heed. There is no saying, therefore, when he will put an end to a Session which he may find himself unable to turn to profitable account. All this is well known to the members of the Legislature, and, as a matter of course, will impart to their efforts a certain amount of desultoriness and even carelessness.

There are some matters, however, of very pressing interest to which constitutional as well as political propriety should compel Parliament to proceed with next Session. We say nothing about the promises made by various Ministers of what they would do, or attempt to do, during its course. No doubt, they were sincere at the time when they were uttered—no doubt, however, they were looked upon by those who uttered them as conditional upon the usual current of events. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, for example, is bound by Constitutional tradition to make his annual Financial Statement and to adjust the taxation of the year to the imperative demands of the Treasury for the time being. But everyone knows that even this obligation may be evaded. Votes on account may be taken for three months, or Estimates may be hurried through before Easter, or even deferred, so as to leave it possible to go to a general election without having laid before the country any detailed information of its present income or expenditure. Then again, there are certain vacant seats which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has promised to provide for, and which can hardly be left as they now stand. But who can say whether the necessity of dealing with such seats will not open the door for a large measure of redistributing constituent authority. The mercantile portion of the community are eagerly looking for a new Bankruptcy Law. The Criminal Code Bill ought to be pushed through Parliament before its labours are at an end. Mr. Cross has pledged himself to deal with the Metropolitan Water Supply. Something will have to be done with Ireland; and the policy of Ministers in regard to Afghanistan and South Africa will be sure to call for serious debates. On the whole, there is more matter waiting for the attention of Parliament than it is likely to get through with credit before it ceases to exist as such; and it is far from impossible that, as it cannot be expected to accomplish half what may be claimed from it, it may be sentenced to an early dismissal, to be followed by a new House.

Her Majesty the German Empress has spontaneously communicated her desire "to add her name to the list of patrons of the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, to which many a German seaman is indebted for care and relief." Her Majesty has sent, through her private secretary a donation of £20.

Presiding on Tuesday evening at a soirée of the Halifax Mechanics' Institution, the Marquis of Ripon, in an address devoted to educational matters, expressed his belief that the Education Act of 1870 would effectually do away with the necessity for classes for primary instruction in institutions of that description. He anticipated that mechanics' institutions would ultimately become people's colleges, and would consequently enjoy increased popularity. In a brief reference to agriculture, the Marquis pointed out the necessity of farmers being prepared for severity of competition just as much as the manufacturing community. He advocated the establishment of means by which young men could become acquainted with the scientific principles of farming. Mr. Stansfeld and Mr. Hutchinson, M.P., also spoke.

The Empress Eugénie has intimated to the Union Steam-Ship Company her intention to embark in their Royal Mail-steamer German in March next for Natal, on her way to Zululand, for the purpose of visiting the spot where Prince Louis Napoleon lost his life. The German will leave England with the Cape mails on March 26, and will probably reach Natal in ample time to allow the Empress to arrive at her destination by June 1, the anniversary of her son's death. The German, after calling at Capetown in the performance of her mail duties, will proceed direct to Natal before carrying out her engagements at intermediate ports. Although special arrangements will be made by the Union Company in regard to accommodation, it is understood to be her Majesty's wish that no state or ceremony should be observed.

Tuesday's *London Gazette* states that the Queen has made the following appointments to the Order of St. Michael and St. George:—To be Ordinary Members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders: Sir Julian Pauncefort, Kt., Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Major-General Edward Bruce Hamley, R.A., C.B., late her Majesty's Commissioner for the Delimitation of Bulgaria; Charles Rivers Wilson, Esq., C.B., Secretary and Comptroller-General of the National Debt Office. To be Ordinary Members of the Third-Class, or Companions: Robert Hart, Esq., Inspector-General of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs; George Jackson Eldridge, Esq., her Majesty's Consul-General, Beyrout; Lieutenant Herbert Charles Chermiside, R.E., late Military Attaché at Constantinople and Assistant Commissioner for the Delimitation of Bulgaria, and now her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Aidin.

THE COURT.

The Queen received the Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach at an audience on Saturday last at Osborne House. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and the Hon. and Rev. Francis Byng dined with her Majesty. On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The Rev. Canon Prothero and the Hon. and Rev. Francis Byng officiated. The Queen received with deep regret the announcement of the death of the Earl of Roden, one of her Majesty's Lords in Waiting, and son and sole surviving child of Viscountess Jocelyn, who was for many years one of the Queen's Ladies of the Bedchamber, and enjoyed her Majesty's confidence and friendship. Prince Leopold, who had been in town for a few days, returned to Osborne on Monday, accompanied by Princess Frederica of Hanover, who arrived on a visit to her Majesty. The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has driven to Newport and Cowes, and other places in the island.

The Queen has appointed Lieutenant Arthur John Bigge, Royal Artillery, to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Major Charles E. Phipps, resigned. Lady Waterpark has succeeded Lady Abercromby as Lady in Waiting. Major-General Sir Michael Biddulph has succeeded Vice-Admiral Lord Frederick Kerr as Groom in Waiting; and Major-General Lord Charles Fitzroy has succeeded Major-General Gardiner as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen.

Messrs. Fry, of Dublin, have submitted for her Majesty's inspection some specimens of their manufacture of Irish poplin, and the Queen has selected one for a set of curtains at Osborne as well as at Windsor Castle. Her Majesty has also received specimens of the work of the girls of the London Flower-Girl Brigade, consisting of a bouquet and basket and some original designs.

The Queen has sent by the Hon. Alexander Yorke her portrait and autograph to Mrs. Webb, of Ledbury, who recently celebrated her 101st birthday. Her Majesty expressed a desire to receive a photograph of Mrs. Webb in return. Mrs. Webb is the widow of the late Mr. Thomas Webb, banker, of Ledbury, and sister of the late Sir Joseph Thackwell.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales during his visit to Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge, hunted with Mr. Garth's foxhounds. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn and Prince Christian also joined the meet, which was at Haines Hill, near Twyford, the seat of the master of the pack. Their Royal Highnesses lunched with Mr. Garth, and afterwards, accompanied by the "field," which numbered 150, trotted out of the park to Charity Wood, Billingbear, where the coverts were drawn, the chase leading away in the direction of Binfield. The Princes at the close of the day's sport returned to Cumberland Lodge. The Prince also during his stay shot through the preserves in Windsor Great Park. On Saturday his Royal Highness opened the Albert Institute at Windsor, an illustration of which is given in this issue. The Prince arrived at Marlborough House in the evening, and left on Monday for Hughenden, on a visit to the Earl of Beaconsfield. His Royal Highness, Most Worshipful Grand Master of English Freemasons, has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Shadwell H. Clerke, Past Grand Deacon, to the vacant office of Grand Secretary.

The Princess of Wales, with the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, attended Divine service on Sunday at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Sandringham Park. The Rev. F. Hervey officiated. Their Royal Highnesses have ridden and driven out daily.

Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, on board the *Bacchante*, arrived at Barbadoes on Christmas Day. Prince Albert Victor attained his sixteenth year yesterday week. The day was observed with due honours at Windsor.

The Duke of Edinburgh left Cannes yesterday week; he was accompanied to the railway station by all the Russian Princes then at Cannes. His Royal Highness arrived at Clarence House on Monday from Paris.

Princess Christian has promised to take part in an entertainment, to be given in the Townhall, Rickmansworth, on the 29th inst., in aid of the choir fund of the old parish church.

Princess Louise of Lorne visited Prince and Princess Christian last week at Cumberland Lodge. Her Royal Highness will sail from Liverpool on Thursday next in the *Sarmatian* on her return to Canada.

His Excellency Musurus Pasha and Mdle. Musurus have returned to the Turkish Embassy, Bryanston-square, after spending a few days with the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury at Hatfield House. His Excellency Admiral Pothuan has arrived at the French Embassy, Albert-gate. His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow have returned to town from visiting the Earl and Countess of Denbigh at Newnham Paddox. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has arrived at Thomas's Hotel from Dublin. The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Alexandra Leveson-Gower have arrived at Stafford House, St. James's, from Trentham. The Earl of Durham and the Hon. Hedworth Lambton have arrived at Lambton Castle. Lord Carlingford has left town for Cannes. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., has left for Cologne.

The annual ball, given by Lieutenant-Colonel Broadley and the officers of the Yorkshire (Princess of Wales's Own) Hussars, took place last week in the Grand Assembly Rooms at York. The company numbered nearly 700. The Guildford county ball was given in the Assize Hall, Guildford, the guests numbering 250; and the four Dorset hunts ball took place at the Corn Exchange, Dorchester, which was attended by 300 visitors.

The marriage of Lord Tenterden, K.C.B., Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to Mrs. Henry Rowcliffe was solemnised on Tuesday at St. George's, Hanover-square. Mr. T. H. Sanderson, of the Foreign Office, was best man. Mrs. Rowcliffe was escorted by her brother, Mr. C. F. Bailey, of Lee Abbey. She was dressed in pale peach-blossom coloured duchesse satin, trimmed with old point d'Alençon lace, the gift of the bridegroom, and bonnet of the same. Her ornaments were diamonds. The wedding bouquet was presented by Lord Tenterden's children to Mrs. Rowcliffe, together with a locket containing their hair. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. E. Hornby, Vicar of Ebrington, assisted by the Rev. Vernon Musgrave, Rural Dean, Rector of Hascombe. After the breakfast at Mrs. Rowcliffe's residence in Upper Brook-street, Lord and Lady Tenterden left for Folkestone, en route for Italy. Lady Tenterden's travelling-dress was dark ruby velvet and satin, with jacket, bonnet, and muff.

A marriage is arranged and will shortly take place between the Earl of Ranfurly and Miss Caulfeild, only child of Lieutenant-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. J. A. Caulfeild.

Lord Northbrook was elected president of the Midland Institute, Birmingham, at the annual meeting last Monday.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Benson, Alexander, to be Vicar of Loppington, near Wem, Salop.
Crofts, J. D. Macbride; Vicar of Mountfield, Sussex.
Evans, E.; Vicar of Llanarmon-yn-Yale, Denbighshire.
Hall, G. W.; Curate of Fife; Curate of Beverley Minster.
Hebert, H. V.; Vicar of Sevenhampton.
Hughes, W.; Vicar of Llanuwellyn, near Bala.
King, Charles; Prebendary of Coombe and Harnham in Salisbury Cathedral.
McCauley, Robert Flannin; Vicar of Hawsker-cum-Stainsacre.
Smith, Frederick; Rector of Woodchester.
Tracy, A. C.; Rector of Stapleford.
Whitelaw, D. Reginald; Rector of Denton with Caldecote.—*Guardian*.
[The notice of appointment of the Rev. Thomas Hale to the Vicarage of Islington, Norfolk, was incorrect.]

It is said not to be the intention of the Bishop of Winchester to apply to the Crown for a Suffragan in succession to the Bishop of Guildford, recently deceased.

Letters of request to the Dean of the Arches Court of Canterbury, in the matter of a fresh suit against the Reverend A. H. Mackonochie, have, it is stated, been signed by the Bishop of London. The new proceedings will be for deprivation.

The Bishop Suffragan of Dover last week consecrated an addition lately made to the parish churchyard of Chevening, near Sevenoaks. The land has been given by Earl Stanhope, who, with the Countess and the Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P., was present at the consecration service.

The Lord Chancellor presided at the anniversary meeting of the local branch of the Church Missionary Society at Bournemouth on Monday.

M. Bellaguet has been appointed French Vice-Consul at Manchester and M. de Séguier at Belfast.

The Marquis of Londonderry has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Durham, in succession to the late Earl of Durham.

Hospital collections were made in Liverpool churches last Sunday, some of the amounts being exceedingly large. The Unitarian Chapel, Renshaw-street, heads the list with £476.

The quarterly meeting of the Birmingham Iron Trade was held on the 8th inst., when it was stated that the prospects of the trade are brighter than they have been since 1873.

Duke Frederick Christian Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, died at Wiesbaden on Wednesday of heart disease.

The Lord Mayor of York has, in consequence of serious illness, been compelled to defer the banquet to which he had issued invitations for the 14th inst.

The Tynemouth Aquarium and Winter Garden, which cost upwards of £90,000, was put up to auction on Tuesday. The property was knocked down for £27,150, to a solicitor acting for a new company about to be formed.

The Duke of Cambridge has contributed £30 and the Marquis of Hartington £50 to the Duchess of Marlborough's fund for the relief of Irish distress. Other contributions are pouring in.

The Duke of Beaufort, Lord Lieutenant of Monmouthshire, has appointed Mr. Osmond Arthur Wyatt, barrister-at-law, of the Oxford Circuit, Troy, Monmouth, to be Clerk of the Peace for the county, in the room of the late Mr. F. B. Fox, deceased.

The Home Secretary has appointed Mr. Ernest Algernon Sparks, of the Midland Circuit, to be Assistant Director of Public Prosecutions. Mr. Sparks was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1863.

The Commissioners appointed by the Crown to inquire into the condition, circumstances, and revenues of endowed schools in Ireland, finding it impossible, on the information already collected, to report fully before the meeting of Parliament, have been authorised to continue their inquiries until the month of June next.

In the Probate Court an application has been made that letters of administration should be granted to the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, to the estate of Mr. George Canning, who died intestate at Penrhyn. This is the first instance of such an application being made; but, as the Crown offered no opposition, the application was granted.

A fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Sutcliffe and Son, cotton spinners, at Bradford, last Monday morning, causing the destruction of over forty thousand pounds' worth of property. One man leaped from a window of the fourth storey and was killed, and several men were taken to the local infirmary suffering from serious injuries.

An open-air meeting of unemployed workmen in South London was held last Saturday, and resolutions were adopted calling upon the various public authorities that have works to be executed to begin them at once, and those with works already begun to hasten them, that employment might be found for the unusual numbers at present out of employment owing to the prevailing distress.

A public meeting, presided over by the Mayor, was held at Derby on Tuesday for the purpose of considering the advisability of inviting the Royal Agricultural Society to hold their show in Derby next year. It was stated that £3000 had been collected and that £2000 more was needed. Mr. Ley, one of the members of the committee of the Society, said that if the town provided the required money the Society would visit it next year. A committee was formed to collect the additional funds.

The preparations are progressing actively for the raising of the sunken girders of the Tay Railway Bridge, which are to be floated to the south side of the river. At a meeting of the harbour trustees on Monday, Provost Brownlow gave an outline of the plan upon which it is proposed to reconstruct the bridge, the chief feature in which is that all the piers shall be buttressed by wrought-iron stays fixed to wrought-iron piles on both sides of the bridge. The trustees passed a resolution urging that the bridge should be at once rebuilt, if possible on a low level, and with a double line of rails.

TO SUBSCRIBERS LIVING ABROAD.

In the copies of the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* printed on this paper for foreign postage the appearance of the Engravings is greatly injured on account of the print at the back showing through. Subscribers who live abroad are therefore particularly desired to order copies of the ordinary thick paper edition. The only extra expense is the postage for additional weight.

The extra postal charge to the following places for the thick paper edition is only one penny per week:—

Australia,	France,	Malta.
Austria,	Germany,	New Zealand,
Belgium,	Gibraltar,	Norway,
Canada,	Greece,	Portugal,
China,	Holland,	Spain,
Cape of Good Hope,	India,	Sweden,
Denmark,	Italy,	Switzerland,
Egypt,	Japan,	United States,

To Australia, New Zealand, India, China, and Japan, by the Brindisi route, the additional postage is twopenny per week.

Subscriptions can be transferred from the thin to the thick edition at any time, the small extra charge for postage being deducted from the amount in hand.

Office: 198, Strand, W.C.

ALBERT INSTITUTE,
WINDSOR.

The Prince of Wales opened the new building of the Albert Institute of Windsor and Eton last Saturday. The Windsor and Eton Mechanics Institute has existed many years. The edifice, in Sheet-street, Windsor, of which an illustration is given, has been named in memory of the lamented Prince Consort. Its construction, and the subscription of funds to pay for it, were chiefly promoted by the efforts of a committee, including the honorary secretary, Mr. F. B. Buckland, the Rev. F. J. Rawlins, Dr. Fairbank, Captain Bulkeley, Sir George Elvey, Doctor of Music, Mr. R. Richardson-Gardner, M.P., Mr. Drew, of Eton College, and the Mayor of Windsor. The architects are Messrs. H. F. Bacon and E. Ingress Bell, of London. The building has a frontage of 70 ft., and is in the later Tudor style, harmonising with other Windsor and Eton buildings. It is constructed of red brick with stone dressings and mullions, and is roofed with reddish brown tiles. Mr. Woodbridge, of Maidenhead, was the builder. There are three storeys, comprising a large hall for lectures, meetings, and entertainments, with retiring-rooms, a library, reading-room, ladies' reading-room, museum, class-rooms, committee-rooms, and apartments for the keeper. In a niche over the main entrance will be placed a marble statue, by Romanelli, of the late Prince Consort, which is the gift of Mrs. Richardson-Gardner. The entrance-hall contains a memorial tablet, stating that the institute is designed "to aid the pursuit of knowledge and art so loved by him." Prince Christian, on behalf of his wife, Princess Helena, laid the memorial-stone in honour of her father, on March 28, last year. The opening cere-



THE ALBERT INSTITUTE OF WINDSOR AND ETON,
OPENED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES ON SATURDAY LAST.

mony last Saturday was performed in a successful manner. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, came from Cumberland Lodge. They were received by the committee, with the Bishop of Oxford and the Dean of Windsor. The united choirs of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and of Eton College Chapel, with a string band composed of men of the 2nd Life Guards, performed a special Cantata under the direction of Sir George Elvey. An address was presented to the Prince of Wales, and his Royal Highness made a suitable reply. The president of the Institute, Captain Bulkeley, was unfortunately absent from ill health. A benediction was pronounced by the Bishop, and the Prince declared the opening of the new building. His Royal Highness went over it, with the committee, and then returned to London.

THE CHILDREN'S
"PINAFORE."

The surprising success of this opera has raised it to an importance which could scarcely have been contemplated at the commencement of its career. The five scenes of which it consists work up to mitigated tableaux, of which it would be difficult to give a description; for the action, as might be expected, being of a shadowy character, without the music, scenery and accessories, it could scarcely be made intelligible in print, whatever power of picture-writing the scribe might possess. Fortunately, the task is not called for; and the public has already given a meaning to the stage-symbols that precludes the necessity for any other interpretation. But we have now to go further than this, and to estimate the



"H.M.S. PINAFORE," PLAYED BY CHILDREN AT THE OPERA COMIQUE.



THE AFGHAN WAR: THE CHUNARI PASS THROUGH THE KHOORD, CABUL RANGE.—SEE PAGE 54.

humour that the acting of the piece gains by being in the hands of children. A glance at the Illustrations suffices to show the singular effect of children imitating that subtle and satirical presentment of human characters and events in which this curious drama abounds. Hard as the task is, it is achieved; and, we take it, that there are many older and even well-practised actors and actresses who would catch many a hint or suggestion from these infant artists. The reader and spectator will equally derive amusement and instruction from the careful study of the performance by this model company of little ones, whose names deserve to be copied from the bill-of-the-play:—The Right Hon. Sir Joseph Porter, K.C.B. (First Lord of the Admiralty), Master Edward Pickering; Captain Corcoran (Commanding H.M.S. Pinafore), Master Harry Grattan; Ralph Rackstraw (Able Seaman), Master Harry Eversfield; Dick Deadeye (Able Seaman), Master William Phillips; Bill Bobstay (Boatswain's Mate), Master Edward Walsh; Bob Becket (Carpenter's Mate), Master Charles Becker; Tom Tucker (Midshipmite), Master Augustus Fitzclarence; Josephine (The Captain's Daughter), Miss Emile Grattan; Hebe (Sir Joseph's First Cousin), Miss Louisa Gilbert; and Little Buttercup (A Portsmouth Bumboat Woman), Miss Effie Mason.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

Some disquieting rumours are now prevailing with regard to the intentions of the hostile chiefs and tribes in Afghanistan, under Mohammed Jan, still holding the fortress of Ghuzni, on the road between Cabul and Candahar. It seems probable that there will be more fighting in that direction when the severity of the winter weather has relaxed. Musa Khan, the infant son and heir of Yakooob Khan, late Amir of Cabul, is with Mohammed Jan at Ghuzni. The deposed Amir's wife and mother are sent to India as State prisoners. General Roberts, who has obtained large reinforcements, is restoring order in the city of Cabul and the neighbouring districts. A durbar has been held there, at which the Kohistan and Logar chiefs and the Ghilzais and the Hazaras from the Ghuzni district were present. General Roberts made a speech, in which he repeated the assurance that the British Government had no enmity against the people. The late rising had only resulted in the pillage of their fellow-subjects. The Cabul tribesmen had been beaten back with heavy loss, while the British had suffered little. He now dismissed them to their homes. Past events should serve as a warning for the future. The chiefs who had remained faithful to the British were then presented.

The Cabul correspondent of the *Daily News* gives some details of the amnesty proclamation issued by General Roberts. A pardon is offered to all tribes and representatives of tribes making submission without delay, except the five chief leaders, Mahomed Jan, Mushki Alam, Mir Batcha, Hamandar Khan, and Tabir Khan. The proceedings of the courts-martial held in Cabul on the Afghans implicated in the attack on the British Residency on Sept. 3 last show that the whole of the fifteen men who have been executed were either concerned in the massacre of Major Cavagnari and his staff, or in the murder of wounded soldiers, or had taken part in the treacherous attacks on the British. All the other prisoners were released.

Our Illustrations present views of two of the mountain passes, through which the troops sent to reinforce General Roberts have had to advance from Gundamak to the plain of Cabul. One is the Jugdulluk Pass, and the other is through the Khoord Cabul range, by way of Chunari. The Jugdulluk route was taken by the column which set out from Gundamak, or Safed Sung, on Nov. 3, consisting of two guns of the Royal Artillery, the Hazara mountain battery, the second battalion of 9th Regiment of infantry, one hundred of 10th Bengal Lancers, two hundred of Punjab Guides Cavalry, 500 of 24th Punjab Native Infantry, 500 Guides Infantry, and two companies of Bengal Sappers and Miners. The 10th Bengal Lancers, on Nov. 6, with the Punjab Native Infantry, escorting the baggage camels, went through the Pass, as shown in our Illustration. A better route has since been opened, through the Lataband Pass, which is now used in most instances for communication with Cabul.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Chambers reassembled on Tuesday. The principal interest centred in the Chamber of Deputies, where M. Desseaux, who took the chair by right of seniority, gave the opening address. The principal business was the re-election of M. Gambetta, for whom 259 votes were given out of the 308 recorded. Forty of the voting-papers were blank.

Decrees appointing seventeen prefects, fifty sub-prefects, and sixty-four prefectural councillors were officially published on Tuesday.

General Farre, the new Minister of War, has replaced all the heads of departments holding office previous to his accession to power.

M. Reville, appointed by M. Jules Ferry to the newly created Professorship of the History of Religions, was for twenty years pastor of a Protestant church in Rotterdam, where there is a large French colony dating from the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He contributed several interesting articles on Dutch literature to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

The fund instituted for the purpose of erecting a monument in France to the memory of the late Prince Louis Napoleon has been closed, the contributions having amounted to 200,000*fr.*—a sum that is deemed sufficient. Baron Haussman has obtained the consent of the committee, of which he is president, to the erection of a memorial chapel on some suitable site between the Arc de Triomphe and the Invalides.

SPAIN.

The Queen has recovered from the bilious attack attributed to the cold weather and the excitement of the attempted regicide, and attended the Atocha church last Saturday.

The Cortes reassembled last Saturday after the Christmas holidays. The Chamber of Deputies agreed to the proposal of the Government that a deputation of members should go to the palace to congratulate the King upon his escape from assassination. The members of the Constitutionalist and Centralist parties did not attend the sitting of the House, but they formed part of the congratulatory deputation. The Senate also appointed a committee to tender to King Alfonso the congratulations of the Upper House. The Premier referred in terms of deep regret to the death of Señor Lopez de Ayala, the President of the Chamber, whose decease had left a great void in the field of Spanish literature and politics. The House subsequently suspended its sittings as a sign of mourning for its late President.

In the Senate on Tuesday, the Premier, Señor Canovas, disavowed any intention of transgressing Parliamentary courtesy by the course he took on Dec. 10, which has given such offence to the Opposition that they have since abstained from occupying their seats. He also expressed his readiness to accept any honourable formula of reconciliation with the Opposition.

A petition has been addressed by the Madrid Society for the Abolition of Slavery to the Congress of Deputies praying that all slaves in the Spanish possessions may be set at liberty at once and simultaneously.

An official despatch announces that the leader of the Cuban insurgents, with sixteen officers, five non-commissioned officers, and fifty men, has surrendered to the Spanish authorities at the village of El Cobre.

Otero Gonzales is reported to have written to King Alfonso asking to be pardoned for his attempt on his Majesty's life.

ITALY.

Count Wimpffen, the new Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to Italy, had an interview yesterday week with Signor Cairoli, during which very friendly assurances were exchanged. The Count was received in audience by the King on Sunday, to present his credentials to his Majesty.

King Humbert has accepted Sir Augustus Paget's invitation to a ball at the British Embassy on the 19th inst.

The Queen, although reported to be daily improving in health, is still advised not to go out in the evening.

The Senate began on Monday the discussion of the bill for the abolition of the grist tax. Signor Saracco presented the following motion on behalf of the Central Committee:—"Awaiting the time when effectual measures shall have been taken which will permit of the gradual abolition of the grist tax without imperilling the finances of the country, the Senate suspends all discussion on the subject and passes to the order of the day." The debate on this motion is expected to last several days.

Yesterday week being the anniversary of the death of Victor Emmanuel, it was observed as a holiday for the students of the University at Rome, who paid a visit to his tomb. A marble bust of his Majesty was unveiled at Leghorn amid much enthusiasm.

General Garibaldi's marriage has been annulled by the Court of Appeal.

A meeting convened by the Syndic has been held at Naples to organise a fitting reception for Professor Nordenskjöld, who is expected to arrive there shortly on board the Vega. A flotilla of small vessels is to go out to meet the Vega, and there is to be a banquet to the explorers and a gala representation at the San Carlo Theatre. One of the sons of the King of Sweden will go to Naples to receive Professor Nordenskjöld.

The official statistics of Italian education for the academical year 1878-9 show that there were 278 institutions for secondary education in the peninsula. Of these 105 were "lyceums" and 173 "gymnasiums." Of the lyceums, 83 belonging to the State had 5775 scholars, while there were 775 in 22 private lyceums; 109 State gymnasiums had 11,603 pupils, and 64 private gymnasiums had 5251 pupils. The entire number of pupils receiving secondary instruction was, therefore, 23,404. There were also in Italy 164 technical schools and 63 technical institutes, having altogether 21,403 pupils.

GERMANY.

In reply to the New-Year's congratulations of the Berlin municipal authorities, the Emperor William has written a letter, in which he expresses a strong hope that his influence may be successful in "securing for the German Empire the blessings of peace, so that the German people may have an opportunity of acquiring, by industry, economy, and honest labour, the advantages of revived prosperity."

Prince William of Prussia is reported fully recovered from the effects of his recent fall, and is about to resume his duty with his regiment.

Six million marks were voted in yesterday week's sitting of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet for the relief of the famine-stricken districts of Upper Silesia, where it was stated by the Finance Minister 106,000 persons needed assistance.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Empress has arranged to pay another visit to Ireland for the purpose of fox-hunting. Her Majesty will arrive in the course of a very few weeks.

Baron Haymerle, the Common Minister for Foreign Affairs, on Saturday last made an exhaustive statement in reply to some interpellations in the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian delegation upon the subject of the question pending between Austria and Serbia relative to the establishment of railway junctions. He said the Serbian Government had originally held the view that both the Porte and Bulgaria would have to take part in the negotiations, but ultimately M. Ristic had admitted the justice of Austria's construction of the stipulations of the Berlin Treaty, and a Serbian representative with full powers would very shortly arrive in Vienna to effect a final settlement of the question. Herr von Schwegel, one of the heads of department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, subsequently gave explanations with reference to the commercial treaty with Serbia, stating that it was not the intention of the Government to conclude a treaty on the most favoured nation principles, because they considered it more advantageous to adopt the standpoint indicated in the Treaty of Berlin. The idea of forming a customs union with Serbia had been allowed to drop, as the proposal was not favourably received by either side.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Military Committee of the Hungarian Delegation the whole of the Extraordinary estimates for the army in 1880 were agreed to without alteration, after full explanations in regard to the various items had been given by the Minister of War.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian Delegation has voted the estimates of the Foreign Office without amendment. In the committee on the budget of the Ministry of Marine the navy estimates were voted after items amounting to 688,000*fl.* had been struck out. The Committee on the estimates of the War Department adopted the proposed ordinary expenditure for the army unaltered, with the exception of three items which are still under consideration. The Minister of War submitted a detailed statement of administrative measures whereby he hopes to effect a saving of 2,000,000*fl.*

A duel has been fought between Baron Maythenyi and the editor of a Hungarian paper. The latter, who was mortally wounded, had published some articles respecting the conduct of a relative of his adversary in certain public matters of business, and was grossly provoked by the Baron. A protest against this method of terrorism has been signed by the editors of the Pesth papers.

The Vistula has been flooded, and twenty villages in the Cracow district have been under water. An island near Presburg has been inundated, and the floating ice has destroyed a new bridge near Nyek. Preparations against accidents have been made at Pesth.

RUSSIA.

The Grand Dukes Sergius and Paul visited their mother, the Empress, on Tuesday morning at Cannes. Her Majesty had passed a quiet night.

The Russian Budget for 1880 will, it is stated, show a balance between revenue and expenditure, the totals being in each case 666,000,000 roubles. It is semi-officially stated that the receipts are calculated according to the normal average yield of the various sources of revenue, and, notwithstanding

that the expenditure, which includes the interest on the new loans, has increased by 38,000,000, they are sufficient to completely cover the outlay. Of the items of increased expenditure, the payment of interest for the State debts, after reckoning the reduction effected by the redemption of the former loans, requires fifteen millions more than last year, while the war and naval budgets are increased by 11,000,000 roubles, and the estimates of the Ministry of the Interior by 2,000,000, the last addition being attributable to the reinforcement of the police. On the other side the increase of revenue is produced chiefly by receipts on account of excise, customs, forests, and repayments by railway companies. It is computed that the additional revenue from this source will amount to about 30,000,000, and a further increase of 7,000,000 is expected to accrue in small amounts from miscellaneous items.

Lieutenant-General Dimitri Ivanovitch Skobelev, Inspector-General of the Russian Cavalry and father of General Skobelev, who distinguished himself in the late war with Turkey, died suddenly at St. Petersburg on the 8th inst.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* hears from good sources that the Russian expedition to Merv will consist of four or five minor expeditions, composing two greater ones. The expedition from Samarcand will advance in three or four separate corps, converging at Karksdeshi on the Amu Darya, where the river will be crossed. A Tiflis letter to the *Neue Freie Presse* states that several Russian cavalry officers have already arrived at Khiva to purchase the camels required for the Russian expeditions. The entire Russian force against Merv must (the correspondent says) be estimated at from 120,000 to 150,000 men.

The *Daily News* published on Monday morning a letter from its special correspondent who recently arrived at Astrabad from the Russian camp at Tchikislar. He says that the Turcomans, under Noor Berdi Khan, of Merv, who are said to consist of 15,000 cavalry and 12,000 infantry, with eighteen field guns, intend, it is believed, to make a bold advance along the Attek, and to encamp close to the head of the river delta, thus directly closing the caravan route, and threatening the flank of the more northerly route. The Tekkes, he adds, instead of awaiting attack, seem anxious to take the aggressive.

Server Khan and Ishak Khan, cousins of Abdur Rahman Khan, who were residing at Samarcand, have, according to the *Invalide Russe*, fled from that place across the frontier, abandoning their families.

Respecting the Kuldja question, the *Golos* counsels the Russian Government to cede the territory by degrees, in order to test the good faith of the Chinese and their ability to fulfil the conditions of the recently concluded Treaty.

According to a telegram of Saturday's date from St. Petersburg, the journal *Siberia* has been suppressed for an indefinite period for not revealing the names of the authors of certain of its recent articles.

TURKEY.

The difficulty between England and Turkey is now, according to a Constantinople telegram of Monday's date, finally settled. Sir Henry Layard has resumed official relations with the Porte, and the Sultan has communicated to the British Ambassador his intention to render assistance to Ahmed Tewfik's family. Ahmed Tewfik is to be sent to the island of Chio. Sir Henry Layard has thanked the German Chargé-d'Affaires for the support received from him throughout this affair. The telegram adds:—"With regard to the demand of Sir Henry Layard that the sentence passed on Ahmed Tewfik should be annulled, the Turkish Government has pointed out that the religious Fetwa condemning the mollah did not constitute a judgment, and that therefore there is no necessity for cancelling it. It is also stated that the Sultan has promised Sir Henry Layard that satisfaction should be given to the Embassy for attacks upon England which had appeared in certain of the Constantinople newspapers."

GREECE.

A Bill was introduced into the Chamber of Deputies on the 8th inst. by M. Vlassis Valtinos, Minister of War, fixing the strength of the army for 1880 at 17,740 men. The Chamber afterwards adjourned for the Christmas holidays. Ministerial changes are still pending.

AMERICA.

Mr. Fernando Wood has introduced in the House of Representatives a Bill providing for the conversion of bonds bearing interest higher than 4 per cent into a new issue of Three-and-a-Half per Cent Bonds, redeemable in fifty years, and also providing for the purchase monthly of not less than ten millions of Five and Six per Cent Bonds.

The Maine Legislature was opened on Wednesday. The Republicans abstained from all participation in the organisation of the Houses, and consequently both the Senate and House of Representatives elected their officers from the Fusionist party. There was no disorder. General Chamberlain, the Commander of the Maine Militia, has temporarily assumed the governorship of the State of Maine.

According to a New York telegram, the difficulty in Maine is growing. Both Houses of the Legislature, in joint Session, on Monday declared Mr. James Lamson, the President of the Senate, Acting Governor, and he thereupon took the oaths of office. The Republican members still abstain from taking part in the proceedings of the Legislature, and only the Fusionists participated in the election of Mr. Lamson. The plans of the Republicans have not been divulged. General Chamberlain declares that he will not recognise Mr. Lamson as governor, nor any man chosen by the Legislature as at present constituted, and he has warned the militia to report to no one but himself until he directs otherwise. The Republican members of both Houses met at the State House on Monday night, and organised their party. They continued sitting until two o'clock on Tuesday morning, when they adjourned until Saturday next, after preparing for submission to the State Supreme Court a list of questions touching the legality of their action. The Fusionist Legislature reassembled in the State House on Tuesday. Both parties (a telegram says) appear to be willing to await the Court's decision before proceeding further.

Mr. Garfield has been elected to succeed the late Mr. Thurman as Senator for Ohio.

Writing to Mr. Evarts, the American Secretary of State, the United States Minister to Columbia represents that the company formed under the auspices of M. de Lesseps for constructing the proposed Panama Canal will be planting a French colony on the isthmus; and he dwells upon the disadvantage to the United States arising from the management of the undertaking being in European hands.

Telegrams from Chicago report an immense grain blockade there, brought about by the constant purchases of the syndicate having forced prices to a point at which it is unprofitable to ship grain.

The New York Produce Exchange have decided, by 771 against 168 votes, not to use the cental system, thus in effect reversing the former vote favouring its adoption. The attempts made to introduce the system have encountered strong opposition.

Messrs. Parnell and Dillon continue their tour. They were present at a meeting held yesterday week at the Brooklyn

Academy of Music—Mr. Howell, the Mayor of Brooklyn, presiding. At this meeting the Rev. H. W. Beecher declared himself in favour of American agitation for the relief of Irish distress, to obtain a revolution of the land system, and to induce England to do her duty towards Ireland. Messrs. Parnell and Dillon arrived at Philadelphia last Saturday evening, and addressed a very crowded meeting at the Academy of Music, at which resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with the Irish people. They had an enthusiastic reception at Boston on Monday. The Mayor presided at the meeting held in the evening, and introduced the speakers. Mr. Wendell Phillips spoke in favour of aiding the sufferers from the present distress in Ireland. At a meeting held at Lowell on Tuesday, Mr. Parnell spoke, and the sum of 3000 dols. for the fund was collected. Another fund has been started, called the "Irish Relief Fund." They have already collected 7000 dols., which probably will be immediately sent to a Dublin Mansion House Fund. Mr. Parnell complains of this. The Irish Relief Committee in San Francisco has sent 2000 dols. to Dublin, and 2500 dols. have been subscribed at Richmond, Virginia, in aid of the fund.

CANADA.

A deputation from Montreal has waited upon the Marquis of Lorne, and presented a petition which they requested his Excellency to forward to Queen Victoria praying her Majesty to consider the situation of the Irish people and to bring about legislation for remedying their position. The Governor-General promised to transmit the petition, expressing at the same time his regret for the distress in Ireland, and suggesting emigration to Canada as a means of preventing it. The aldermen of Halifax called a public meeting, to be held on the 12th inst., to discuss the means of alleviating the distress in Ireland.

The revenue on account of the consolidated fund of the Dominion for the six months ending Dec. 31 last amounted to 10,551,391 dols., and the expenditure to 11,749,904 dols.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Pretorius, the ex-President of the Transvaal, as well as Mr. Bok, have been arrested for high treason. They addressed a letter to Sir Garnet Wolseley, signed by themselves as chairman and secretary respectively of the committee, forwarding resolutions passed at the late Boer meeting. They thus (the telegram says) give a proof of their connection with a treasonable project. Bail in £3000 was taken for Mr. Bok in Pretoria, but was refused for Mr. Pretorius at Potchefstroom. The Boers, on the road from Potchefstroom, stopped, imprisoned, and finally turned back the bearer of despatches to Pretoria. The 80th Regiment has halted at Potchefstroom.

Other arrests are contemplated. In the speech recently delivered by Sir Garnet Wolseley at a dinner at Pretoria, he said, in announcing that the Transvaal would henceforward be regarded as a Crown colony, it would be unsafe to intrust the Boers with executive functions.

INDIA.

A Reuter's telegram from Calcutta says that the arrival in India of Lieutenant-General W. Olpherts is hailed with satisfaction by the press, and it is anticipated that he will be appointed to a high command at the front or to the post of Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Madras.

At Bombay a meeting has been held at which a memorial to the Government was adopted protesting against the departure of the Indian mail on Saturdays, and proposing that it should be dispatched on Fridays. The Governor of Bombay supports the memorial.

The Examiners for the B.A. degree at the University of Bombay have awarded the Cobden Club's Silver Medal for Political Economy to Rustain Kharshedji Cama, of St. Xavier's College.

AUSTRALIA.

The revenue of Victoria for the quarter ending Dec. 31 amounted to £1,059,000, being a decrease of £79,000 compared with last year. In New South Wales the returns show receipts to the amount of £1,250,000, or a decrease of £292,000. In South Australia the quarter's revenue was £387,000, showing a falling off of £16,000, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. In Queensland there was a diminution of £37,000 in the revenue, the total receipts for the quarter being £311,000.

Mr. C. W. Deschamps, secretary to the British Fine Art Section of the Sydney International Exhibition, writes:—"Artists who have contributed to the British Fine-Art Section of the Sydney International Exhibition will be pleased to hear that all the works of art arrived safely at their destination. The new galleries which, owing to the importance of the collections, it was found necessary to build, were opened to the public on Nov. 10, 1879, with great success. Five galleries are hung with the oil-paintings, water-colours, and architectural drawings sent from Great Britain; the contributions from France occupy two galleries, those from Belgium, Austria, and Germany three galleries."

The Melbourne Social Science Congress, proposed to be held contemporaneously with the exhibition, has been successfully formed. Mr. R. L. J. Ellery, the Government astronomer, has been elected president; the Hon. J. J. Casey, C.M.G., and Professor Hearn, vice-presidents; and Sir William Stawell (Chief Justice), Sir Redmond Barry, K.C.M.G., Sir Archibald Michie, K.C.M.G., Sir Samuel Wilson, and other leading colonists from the council of the congress.

The Commissioners for Victoria at the Paris Exhibition have presented to the Governor of the Colony a thick and very fully illustrated volume, in which they give as the final report of their labours elaborate details of all the newest and most useful machinery exhibited.

The *Gazette* of yesterday week contains the text of a declaration between Great Britain and Portugal for the protection of trade marks.

The Prix de Monaco (Grand Steeplechase Handicap), run for at Nice on Monday, was won by Baron Finot's Cap, Le Najeur being second, and Rapural third. Five others ran.

Acting, it is stated, at the instigation of their officers, the Bolivian troops have revolted against General Daza, the President of Bolivia, and have chosen General Tamaelio as leader.

The excavations which are being carried out at Olympia under the auspices of the Prussian Government have recommenced, and discoveries of an important nature are being made.

Mr. Arthur Shirley Hamilton is appointed a member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Labuan; and Mr. James Marshall, a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast Colony, to be the Chief Justice of that colony.

The report of the Canada and Newfoundland Sealing and Fishing Company has reached this country. The operations last year are stated to have been very successful. The vessels of the company took no fewer than 39,492 seals, which was considerably above the average. The prices realised, however, were not so satisfactory. In 1872 the price obtained for seals was 37s. 6d. per ton, while last year it was only 22s. Since then, however, prices have considerably improved, and the company expect to work to greater advantage this year.

TALK OF THE WEEK.

People are occasionally in too great a hurry to find fault. There was really no reason to apprehend any repetition of the terrible Mistletoe accident in the Solent through any fault of the Royal yacht *Alberta*; and yet such a report has recently been started. A passenger in the Ryde packet has raised an alarm about passing under the bows of the *Alberta* and of carelessness on the part of those in command. The fact is that when the *Alberta* is going into port and the steam-packets are coming out an arrangement is made between the two captains by which a wave of the hand gives orders for a movement which may be nautically incorrect, but is practically efficient. There is not the slightest danger involved; and for the future, when timid passengers by the Isle of Wight packets think they are in jeopardy of passing under the bows of the Royal yacht, they may rest contented that the course is perfectly understood by those who are responsible for the safety of each vessel.

The horror of that scene the other day in the Italian Church, Hatton-garden, has scarcely yet been realised. In no place is anything like a fracas so impressive as in a church, where the worshippers are assembled and a solemn silence prevails. No one can doubt this who has ever heard the bans of marriage forbidden, or been present when a lady has tumbled down in a dead faint. Scarcely anyone knows exactly what to do, and the moment of deliberate action is unaccountably delayed. Solemn and terrible enough it must have been on a recent occasion when Bishop Utterson, having preached the sermon and commenced the offertory sentences, fell prone upon the ground, and, to the dismay of the congregation, was carried out a dead man. But the Hatton-garden story approaches a tragedy. It was just at the most solemn moment of the "low mass," when a dwarfed and stunted object peeped in at the door. Finding the worshippers silent in their devotions, he, with his hat on, approached the altar, which was naturally faced by the officiating priest. No one could tell what was the meaning of this curious intrusion, when suddenly the report of a revolver was heard.

Then all was panic and dismay. The "server" rushed into the sacristy and shut himself in; the priest ran behind the altar, arranged under what is known as a baldacchino, and as he endeavoured to avoid the arm of the assassin shot after shot was fired until all the barrels of the revolver were emptied. Then, to the unspeakable dismay of the paralysed people, began the wreck of the sacred altar. The huge candles were thrown down, the doors of the tabernacle were thrown open, the consecrated host in the "ciborium" was scattered on the floor, the vestments were fired, and it was not until the police had been hastily summoned, and a woman had been found courageous enough to face the devastator, now armed with a stiletto, that safety was obtained. The man is a Milanese. He belonged to the Italian colony on Saffron-hill, and he had been lately employed on asphalt working, which attracts innumerable Italians, as does also the new wood paving. Any intelligent observer must have recognised the pure Italian heard over those boiling cauldrons of pitch and tar that take up so much room in the streets, but eventually cause relief to the over sensitive nerves of householders.

An obstinate jurymen is a very awkward institution at the grim moment when a man is awaiting a verdict that may deliver him back to his friends and society, or, with ill-luck, may send him off in custody to Holloway Prison. Such an individual was found at the trial of Edward Ledger for libel in the *Era* case. All seemed as clear as daylight; the prosecution had apparently failed to make out its case; the laws and rules of criticism had been clearly defined by the Recorder in an admirable address, most serviceable to newspaper proprietors, when suddenly one of the jurymen was found to be holding out. It was amusing to watch the frantic efforts of his brethren to induce him to change his mind. The foreman had settled the matter long ago, and having declared long before the evidence for the defence was concluded that the case had better be stopped, he dozed off during Serjeant Ballantine's final speech for the prosecution. But there was no convincing this determined jurymen, who remained stolid and impassive. Questions were put to the Recorder that had no earthly bearing on the case whatever, and that fairly puzzled counsel; each individual jurymen wrote a something on a scrap of paper that was eventually destroyed, until at last a seeming compromise was effected by the announcement that the verdict was "not guilty;" but that the criticism that formed the basis of the indictment was severe. As if anyone doubted that important fact. The counsel for the defence acknowledged it; the Judge confessed it; no one in his senses could have said anything to the contrary. It was the essence of the complaint against the unworthy taking of the name of the dramatic profession in vain that the comments upon the conduct of Mr. Hodson Stanley should be severe; and yet the case might have remained undecided unless the obstinate jurymen was smoothed down by an addition to the verdict that, when analysed, meant simply nothing at all.

But the most extraordinary feature in this case was that a jury sat for nearly two whole days over a matter that should have been instantly dismissed by the police magistrate, and was never once allowed to hear "ore rotundo" the account that was written of the dramatic ball, that formed the main subject of the criminal charge. No one took the trouble of reading out to the Court the criticism that was called in question, and the twelve honest and independent gentlemen made up their minds by extracts pieced together by the counsel. The Recorder had clearly studied the case, and gave his opinion very frankly upon it. Trial by jury is, no doubt, an admirable institution; but when a very delicate case of law is submitted for decision at the Old Bailey a man's fate is suspended by a thread.

The Claimant, as he is still familiarly called, has not lost his hold upon the loyal affection of the street-boy—particularly the lad who is interested in the disposal of the evening papers. Everyone knows by this time that a writ of error is to be applied for in order to make the sentences concurrent, whereby the hero of the memorable Tichborne case may be released from his weary imprisonment. But some days must elapse before any decision can be arrived at. The Treasury clerks have been working night and day in order to get a roll drawn of the trial proceedings, and at least a fortnight must elapse before penmanship can conquer bulk and present the documents in a proper manner. It is as well people should know this, because any newspaper paragraph in connection with the Claimant is instantly construed into "Release of the Claimant!" pronounced with stentorian lungs at the dusk of the evening. If "wolf" is cried in this fashion, there will be positively no animation when the prison doors are flung open at Portsmouth and the languishing nobleman is promoted to the management of a popular hotel or to a seat in the Lower House of the Legislature.

There is a clever little child—indeed, they are all remarkably intelligent these infants—who plays "Little Buttercup" in the baby version of the popular "Pinafore." She speaks her words with marvellous precision, and has a capital voice. But, with all due deference to the authorities who insist, with doubtful metaphor, "that she has some of the Charles

Mathews' strain in her veins, and is the daughter of a very near relative of that great comedian," the report is inaccurate. Miss Effie Mason is the daughter of the Miss Mason who appeared in Planché's extravaganza, "Once upon a Time there were Two Kings," on Dec. 26, 1853; a lady whose maiden name was Anderson, who was the niece of Madame Vestris, and is now Mrs. Charles Watkins. The authority for this correction is Planché's testimonial edition of extravaganza, vol. iv., page 327; and a most admirable collection of plays is this same presentation series, that now adorns the bookshelves of most of the ardent playgoers of modern days.

By-the-way, talking of the everlasting "Pinafore," one is reminded of the new Gilbert-cum-Sullivan opera produced recently at Paignton, the adjacent hamlet of Torquay, in order to secure the American copyright, and secure unlimited fees to the successful authors. A correspondent writes who has seen the "Pirates of Penzance; or, Love and Duty"—not at all a good title, if you please, Messieurs Gilbert and Sullivan—that on the occasion of the Paignton performance the opera was only read over, the artists not having been able to study their parts, but that the music is said to be very pretty, and there are some capital songs. So far, so good; now we shall see what America says to it, although that gifted country preferred the American "Pinafore" arrangement made from the simple pianoforte score to all Dr. Sullivan's elaborate and very charming orchestration.

Two arts in modern life have faded out. One is the art of letter writing; the other the art of conversation. In both the late Shirley Brooks was eminently proficient, and an allusion may well be made to his memory in the columns that he so often adorned with his graceful and incisive pen. Amongst men of letters the best talkers of modern times—dinner-talkers for the most part—the best have been John Oxenford, J. C. M. Bellew, Charles Mathews, G. A. Sala, Edmund Yates, and Hepworth Dixon. Thomas W. Robertson, the playwright, was a good talker on purely theatrical topics, and so was Mortimer Collins wherever the conversation took an archaeological or classical turn. And yet another may be added in Serjeant Parry, the silver-haired advocate and genial gentleman who departed this life almost at the same instant as his wife, and has left a full complement of sorrowing friends at the Bar and at the Garrick. Everyone had a good word for Serjeant Parry. He made no enemies, and he was both stanch and loyal to his many friends.

AFRICAN HIPPOPOTAMUS HUNTING.

The huge beast which has obtained, in Greek, the inappropriate name of river-horse, but looks more like a river-hog, and is of the same family as the elephant, rhinoceros, and tapir, abounds in the rivers of tropical and semi-tropical Africa, but may also be found in certain gardens of the Regent's Park, London, N.W. "H.R.H.," that is to say, His Rolling Hulk, the title bestowed on this illustrious foreigner, by Charles Dickens, in *Household Words*, upon his arrival in England some quarter of a century ago, has become a tolerably familiar object of admiring contemplation among us; he has received our frequent kind inquiries and congratulations upon the health of his wife and family, and has been made to feel himself quite at home. It is pleasant to observe a little girl of five or six years, boldly venturing to cast a bun or an apple into his enormous gaping mouth, which is shaped like the opening of an immense leather travelling-bag, but is furnished with a terrific array of gleaming tusks and oblique protruding incisors. These are not intended, we believe, to share the luncheon of gentle English children, but rather for tearing up and chewing the grass and weeds and aquatic plants in the Central African rivers, the Nile or the Congo, anywhere from Nubia to Angola, or to the borders of our Colonial Kaffirland. The traveller who has moored his canoe or boat to the river-bank at night, in hope of needful repose and slumber, will be very likely kept awake by the tumultuous sound of gurgling and snorting from all the waters that flow or spread over the plain for many miles around him; and, if one of the big brutes should happen to swim that way, it is quite possible that the canoe may suddenly be upset, or even crushed by the jaws of the playful monster. A herd of twenty or even thirty of these animals is frequently met with together, but half of them will be under water, so it is not easy to count the precise number. The hunter's first endeavour is to separate one from the herd, and then he gets a shot at it with his large elephant rifle, using an explosive shell instead of a bullet. His native servants and followers are much pleased by his killing a hippopotamus, from which they cut plenty of fat meat.

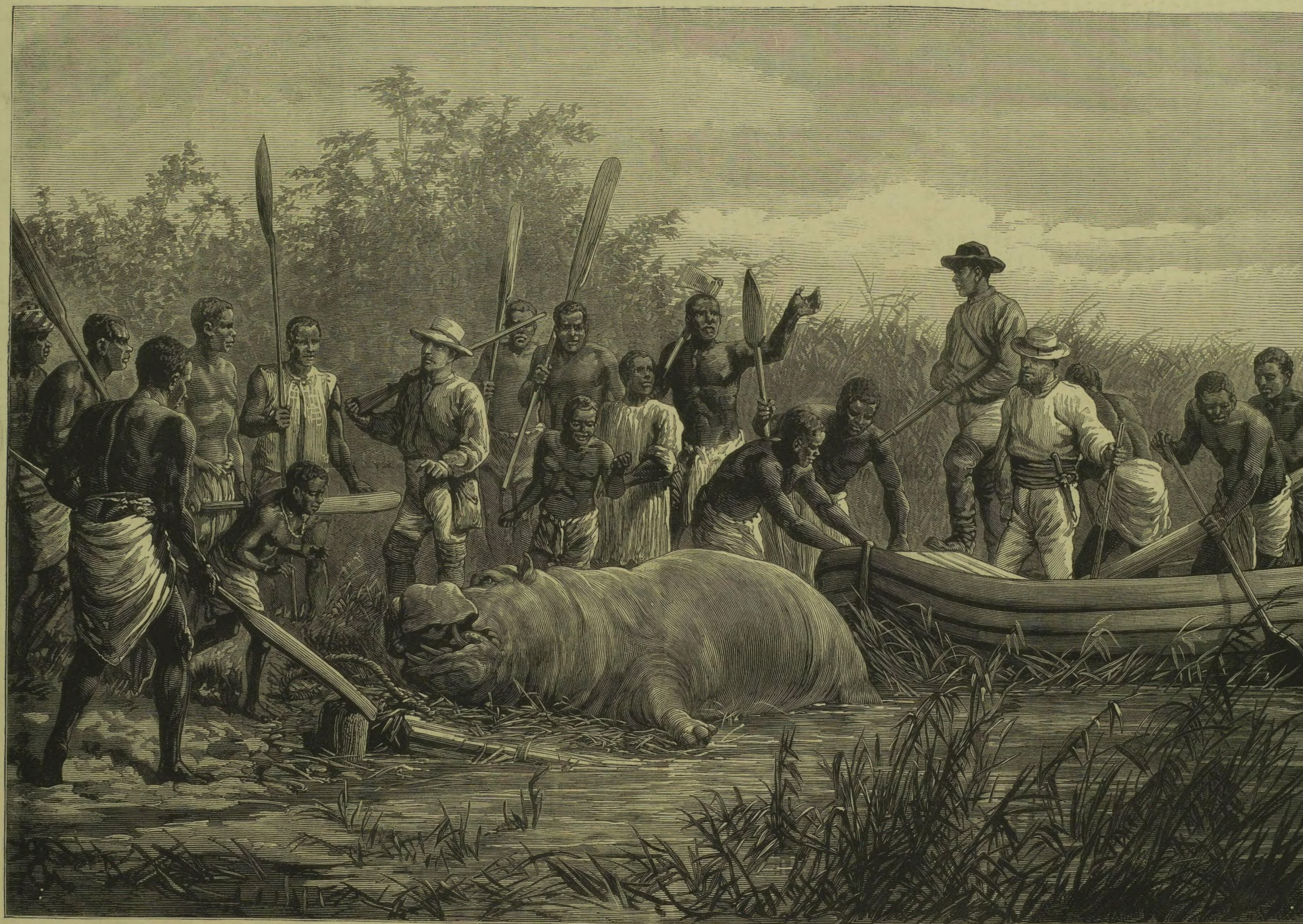
Tuesday being New-Year's Day (old style), Prince Charles attended a Te Deum at the cathedral, Bucharest, and received the congratulations of the clergy. His Highness afterwards held a general reception at the palace, where a grand ball was given in the evening.

Last week the Royal Humane Society's silver medal was presented, at the Chamber of Commerce, Jersey, to Orlande Glendower, seaman, for having saved the life of Nelly Negan, a young girl who attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into the harbour. Glendower leaped from a height of thirty feet into only seven feet of water, and kept the girl afloat until a boat arrived to their rescue.

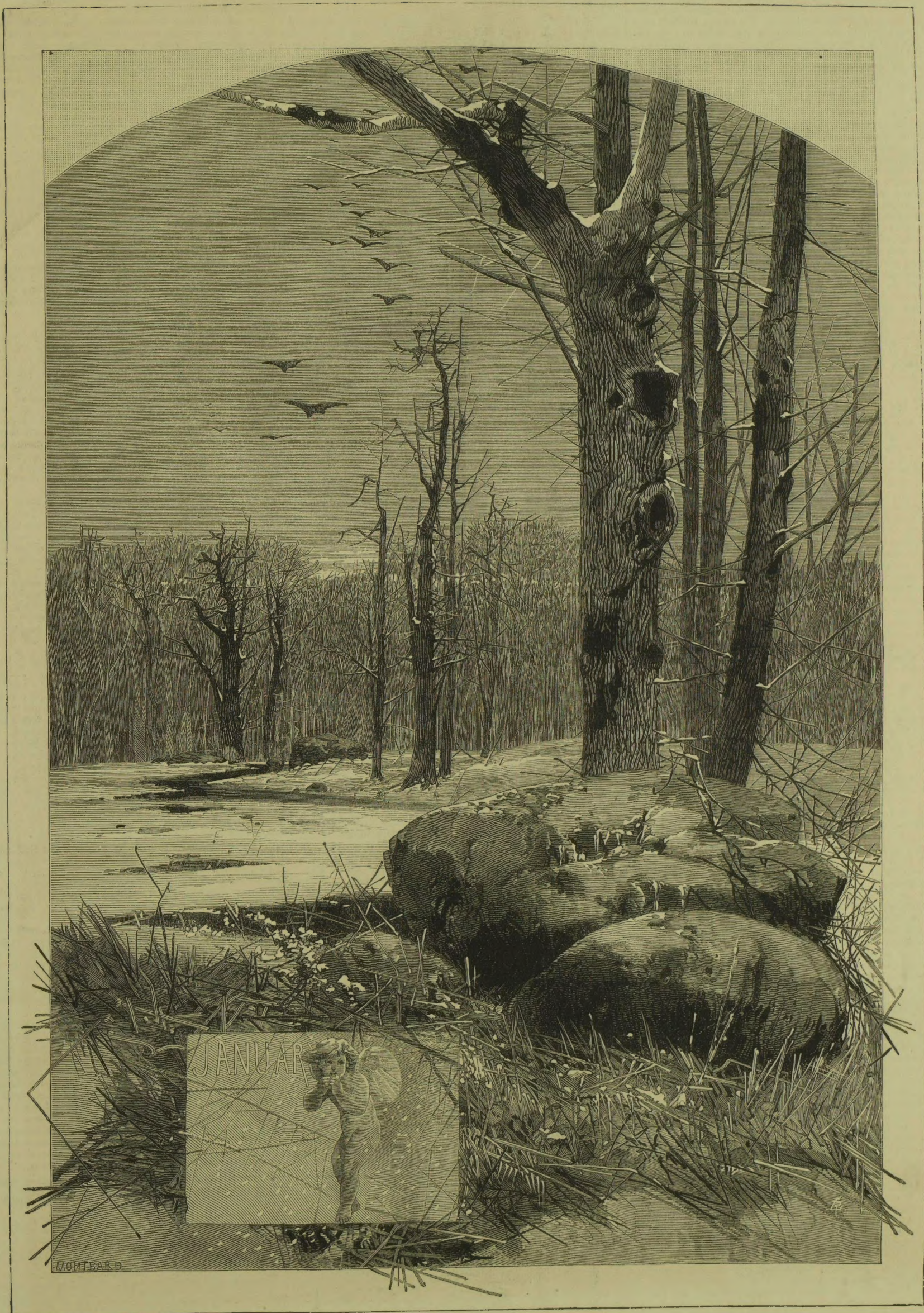
A Reuter's telegram from San Francisco, dated Jan. 13, says:—"The observation party, under Professor Davidson, of the Coast Survey, and Professor Frisbie, of the Naval Observatory, witnessed the eclipse of the sun perfectly from the summit of the Saint Lucia Mountain in California, 6000 ft. above the sea-level. The first contact occurred within 1½ sec. of the computed time.

Governor Ussher, of the Gold Coast, has made arrangements with several native kings and chiefs, by virtue of which he has taken possession, in the name of the Queen, of the seaboard of two territories hitherto belonging to the King of Agbosome and the chiefs of Afflowhoo, and incorporated it with the colony over which he presides. The consideration given was a sum of money and the privilege of landing duty free a certain quantity of rum and gin. The people of the latter district are said to repudiate the action of their chiefs, and some American traders claim that a portion of the land ceded had been leased to them.

The arrivals of dead meat during the past week from America and Canada were considerably below those of the previous week as regards beef and mutton, though there was an increase in the number of pigs imported. The Spain brought 150 head of live cattle. The steamers arriving with fresh meat in the carcase were—the Germanic, with 640 quarters of beef and 250 carcasses of mutton; the Indiana, with 1180 quarters of beef, 103 carcasses of mutton, and 188 carcasses of pigs; and the City of Montreal, with 760 quarters of beef, 102 carcasses of mutton, and 150 pigs: making a total for the week—150 live cattle, 2580 quarters of beef, 455 carcasses of mutton, and 338 pigs.



HIPPOTAMUS HUNTING IN ANGOLA, WEST AFRICA.—SEE PAGE 55.



NEW BOOKS.

A small library is contained between the covers of *Jungle Life in India*: by V. Ball, M.A. (Thos. De La Rue and Co.), a stout and imposing, not to say formidable, volume closely packed with various information, embellished with numerous illustrations, provided with several appendices, furnished with the useful addition of a map, and invested with an air of complete finish by means of a "general index." The author, a geologist, attached in that capacity to the survey of India, was, of course, led by his duties far out of all beaten tracks, and nevertheless he could not help occasionally leaving the wild jungle for more or less thickly populated communities of men, so that he could combine observation of mankind with his more special study of Mother Earth. He writes, indeed, as a general, scarcely less than as a particular, observer; he has that to say which is interesting to the sportsman as well as to the ethnologist, the zoologist, the geologist, the botanist, the antiquary, the meteorologist, and now and then the philologist. It is this width of range which gives to the volume its character of a small library. The contents are in substance a collection of notes recorded by the author in his diaries from 1865 to 1878; and they accordingly assume the form of a personal narrative, whereof the purpose is to tempt "readers away from those scenes of display and splendour to which so much prominence has been given in various works published of late years," and "to present before them pictures of the lives of men, wild beasts, and plants, in regions many of which have been seldom visited or described before." Among the more curious men may be mentioned the Keriahs, a wild race, whose chief peculiarity, not altogether unknown among more civilised people, appears to be a dislike of personal ablution. They do not seem to have any objection to offal as a means of staying hunger, even if they do not prefer it to rice and roots. They are unsocial to a degree, and, whether by nature or from experience, as is not impossible, or on account of what they have heard, as is not improbable, they have so little confidence in their fellow-creatures, especially in the educated, refined, and humane European, that at the bare sight of our author they turned and fled. They are superstitious, as well as timid; and our author fears, not without reason, that he may have confirmed them in their superstition by leaving coppers one day in the place where they would have expected to find a trapped bird, a phenomenon which they would almost certainly ascribe to supernatural agency. In connection with the subject of wild beasts, some strange anecdotes are related touching "wolf-reared children," and there is a portrait of a "wolf-boy" on one of the pages. He is about as unlike as anything could possibly be to the Romulus and Remus of our imagination; and the description added of his "little ways" and of his faculties is such as to suggest a doubt whether the she-wolf did a public service by suckling him instead of eating him. It was only by strong measures that he could be cured, partially if not entirely, of an inclination, very embarrassing for his friends, to "go on all fours." Add to this a habit of identifying objects and examining food by the smell, together with a preference for raw meat above cooked and a rooted antipathy, for which the only remedy was compulsion, to any kind of work, and it is doubtful whether humanity is a gainer by the she-wolf's fitful exhibitions of gentle eccentricity. It is remarkable that no girl is ever regarded by the she-wolf with a maternal eye, in confirmation whereof one might appeal to the well-established story of "Little Red Ridinghood." Our author plainly believes that there is "something in it;" he deprecates ridicule, and would like the subject to undergo the very strictest and most serious investigation. Upon this and upon almost innumerable other questions of a more or less scientific kind he may be consulted with a certainty of entertainment and with fair probability of enlightenment by nearly every class of readers.

Something, and not a little, of the tone and spirit required to promote a good understanding between rich and poor, employers and employed, and to disarm envy, hatred, and malice, is noticeable in the pages of *Sunshine and Storm in the East*: by Mrs. Brassey (Longmans), a large, handsome, well illustrated, fairly written, moderately interesting, and, above all, unpretentious, considerate, kindly narrative. The little personal details, insignificant enough from one point of view, are just those which, from another, are the most significant of all, and give to the volume a peculiar, if not its very chiefest, charm. The title of the book demands an explanation: the contrast indicated is to be taken in a figurative sense, and refers to the change which had passed over Constantinople between 1874 and 1878, the dates of two cruises, with an interval of four years between them, made in the yacht *Sunbeam* to the Mediterranean. The contents of the volume consist for the most part of a transcript from journals kept during those two cruises. On the covers of the book is a remarkable pictorial production designed by M. Gustave Doré, wherein, as the preface considerably informs the public, who would assuredly not discover it for themselves, "the artist seeks to convey the idea that the good geni of the sea, pleased with the *Sunbeam's* frequent and lengthened visits to their ocean home, are spreading out before her a panorama of all the countries of the world, to tempt her to start once more for 'fresh woods and pastures new,' Constantinople and Cyprus being faintly indicated on the scroll." For at Cyprus the yacht touched in November, 1878; and, as there is such diversity of opinion concerning all that is Cyprian, it is worth while to make a note of what is said about the island. The visit was paid just at the time when so many of our men were down with fever. This, then, is the record, as regards the *Sunbeam* and the persons on board of her, written by her mistress:—"The doctor reports that the whole ship's company are a great deal better for their stay at Cyprus, and no one on board has had the slightest touch of fever, I am thankful to say. . . . The general result seems to be that the climate has agreed with us all, though we have led very different lives, some remaining altogether on board, some landing only at the ports and on the seacoast, and some travelling inland, exposed to the full heat of the sun and to the disadvantages of irregular hours and meals. Personally, I am much better for my visit to Cyprus; in fact, I never felt really any improvement in my health till I landed here and began to ride about. . . . The natives say that this has been a most exceptional year, and that the very dogs have died in the streets from fever." So much for the writer's personal experience of climate in that much-abused island. There is another point upon which the testimony of the writer, her sex being considered, may be worth citing:—"Venus," she says, "certainly has not left behind her much of her beauty as a legacy to this her favourite isle. The women have almost all good eyes and features, but bad complexions, teeth, and figures. Those in the towns never stir out of doors, and look white and delicate; those living in the country are burnt brown as berries by constant exposure to the sun while working in the fields. They all have a slovenly gait, and look as if they were tumbling to pieces. Their clothes are generally dirty and of dingy colours, so that the effect is not even picturesque." Altogether, the volume abounds with such more or less pleasant chit-chat as a

lady and mother, having an eye to her own comfort, an affectionate pride in her husband, a tender love towards her children, a warm regard for her friends, and kind consideration towards her dependents, without any striking originality of views or any gift of observation beyond the majority of her sex, and without any special literary talent, might be expected to jot down in a journal intended chiefly for the edification of her own private circle, but calculated to entertain to a certain extent a far larger number of readers. There are maps, and there is an index; and of the illustrations, which are on a very liberal scale, many are excellent, and some are not only good but full of humour, the credit for which appears to be due to the Hon. A. Y. Bingham.

"King of Bohemia" is stated to have been the style and title accorded, though the world in general may have been quite ignorant of the fact, to the unfortunate gentleman who is commemorated in the scanty memoir which serves, by way of preface, to introduce *Pen Sketches by a Vanished Hand*, edited by Tom Taylor (Richard Bentley and Son); two volumes containing specimens of the literary "pot-boilers," as the somewhat vulgar phrase goes, contributed, it is presumed, or intended as contributions, to various periodicals or journals by the late Mr. Mortimer Collins, novelist and, as he has given us some reason to believe, born poet. That he had a spark of the true poetic fire is unquestionable; whether, had he given it a chance, it could have been fanned into a flame is an open question. Undoubtedly he did not give it a chance. He seems, as he is described by those who knew him best, to have been, to speak paradoxically, an extra-ordinary ordinary man. He was a very ordinary type of journalist, in fact, so far as his character, to judge him by his conduct and habits, his Bohemian tendencies, his practice of burning the candle at both ends, of wasting both physical and mental powers, was concerned; but he was extraordinary as regards the quantity of those physical and mental powers. He was apparently a big man, with a big heart and a big head; but there is evidence that he was not proof against the littleness of swagger: if he has been correctly sketched, he was clearly the sort of man who would try both his bodily and his intellectual strength in a spirit of what the French call "outré-cuidance." That is a weakness common enough among all classes of men, and especially among a certain set of literary men; they like to "knock off" what they have to do without apparent effort, just as young gentlemen at the Universities are ambitious to perform marvellous intellectual feats "without reading." The result is much the same in both cases—a considerable private reputation among the few, a greater or lesser failure on the whole. It is not probable that these "pen sketches" will add anything to the amount of fame acquired by the late Mr. Mortimer Collins; but the introductory memoir is very likely indeed to impress upon the reader how small the amount of fame was compared with what it might have been, and to awaken in the reader sentiments of sympathy and regret.

Fortunately the series of letters forming the contents of *A Lady's Life in the Rocky Mountains*, by Isabella L. Bird (John Murray), "were written without the remotest idea of publication;" and those are just the letters which are most delightful to read. They are seventeen in number; and each contains something so much more than interesting as to be quite amazing. The lady who wrote them has performed feats before which the achievements of the celebrated Madame Pfeiffer sink into insignificance, facing perils of all descriptions and mingling with all kinds of ruffians, and coming out as unscathed and triumphant as the lady who, according to the song, could travel, without fear of personal injury or indignity, through the length and breadth of gallant Erin. But in Ireland, as we know, there are no snakes; and in the regions through which this other lady made her adventurous way rattle-snakes, to say nothing of flies, and locusts, and other plagues, were far more common than domestic cats. The lady's first letter is dated from Lake Tahoe, where the writer revels in magnificent scenery, and rejoices at having left the noise of San Francisco more than a day's journey behind her, having fallen in on her way with nothing more alarming than a "grizzly," whose sudden appearance in very close proximity, caused her to be thrown, or rather to throw herself, from her horse. The second and third letters are dated from Cheyenne, Wyoming, where piety, whether clothed in rags or in purple and fine linen, is not readily to be found, but where "the roads resound with atrocious profanity, and the rowdiness of the saloons and bar-rooms is repressed, not extirpated," though "murders, stabbings, shootings, and pistol affairs" are not so common as they were in the "good old times," when Cheyenne "was a perfect pandemonium." In the sixth letter the lady describes her feelings when she "drops" upon Estes Park, a term which with its "quiet, Midland Counties' sound," might naturally suggest "park palings, well lichen, a lodge with a curtsying woman, fallow-deer, and a Queen Anne mansion;" but how different the spectacle suggested would be from the reality let a perusal of the lady's enthusiastic account be recommended as the best means of discovering. It is here or hereabouts that the lady makes the acquaintance of a ruffian whom, with the romantic sentiments which distinguish her sex, and herself, one would say, in a conspicuous manner, she exalts into a sort of hero, such as women love—a dark, daring, sanguinary, dreadful villain, with occasional gleams of a better nature and with a mixture of deference, gallantry, and bluntness in his behaviour towards the fair; an indomitable brute, given to strong drink and evil deeds, but a "perfect gentleman" when he is sober; the kind of man who is not uncommon, although he is intolerable, in civilised communities, but who, in wild regions, among "grizzlies" and other beasts of the field, appears in the somewhat partial eyes of wandering ladies, to whom he has exhibited what remains to him of his early breeding and education, and to whom, above all, he has confided the tale, so sweet to feminine ears, of an unhappy love attended by alcoholic consequences, a wonderful being, full of interest, half chivalrous knight, half awful, but on that very account more interesting and irresistible, demon. To men he will probably appear a by no means uncommon creature, the like of whom may be encountered, almost by the score, among the "mauvais sujets" of every nationality; and there is something nearly ludicrous in the solemn manner of recording, as if it were an instance of great condescension, that so stupendous a desperado, on the occasion of some more than usually magnificent natural phenomenon, was pleased to express his belief in the existence of a God. However, if anybody desires to learn more about the interesting scoundrel and other more or less gentle ruffians, and about the circumstances under which the courageous lady gained experience of them, the lady's own letters, the best and most agreeable source of information, can be very strongly recommended. It is not easy to make out in what year the lady's adventurous trip was made; but it was sufficiently long ago for Mr. Nugent, by which style and title the gentle ruffian was known "in civilisation," apparently, to meet with the fate which might have been predicted for a gentleman who was liable to dream that he "had to shoot a man for making an unpleasant remark." The lady and her achievements will, no doubt, be quoted, with good reason, by those persons who are of opinion that a woman is

as good as a man, physically and mentally, her moral superiority being generally admitted, and that there should be free competition between men and women; but it is doubtful whether the consideration which the lady met with would be proof against the feeling proverbially generated by familiarity, if her example were to be very numerously followed; angels' visits, if not few and far between, might lose their magic influence, and ruffians might come out in their worst and most habitual, rather than their best and most attractive, colours. Let, therefore, the lady's letters, with the accompanying illustrations, obtain their due meed of admiration from both sexes; but let her own sex think twice before they follow in her footsteps.

A few hours of leisure may very well be worse spent than in looking through the pages of the two volumes entitled *Politicians of To-day*, by T. Wemyss Reid (Griffith and Farran), wherein the author has collected a series of personal sketches, very slight and superficial, but sufficient for their original purpose. That purpose, we are told in the preface, was "to supply the readers of a provincial newspaper with information which they might have found it difficult to obtain in any other shape." In the majority of cases, we are given to understand, the subjects of the sketches have had an opportunity of seeing themselves reflected in the writer's looking-glass and of correcting errors of fact; but we can hardly suppose that Prince Gortschakoff, or Lord Beaconsfield, or even Sir William Harcourt received an invitation to amuse himself with an examination of his individuality as reflected in the author's mirror. Of course, however, we may be wrong; for the assurance of gentlemen who impose upon themselves the task of pointing out, if not removing, the mote which is in their neighbour's eye is generally stupendous. It is, no doubt, absolutely necessary that such gentlemen, when they write with all that weight of authority which appertains to a provincial newspaper, should adopt a superior, patronising tone and put on the airs of Jove himself, should pat a Gladstone encouragingly upon the back, and denote, as a lecturer with a stick, the blemishes and shortcomings of a Disraeli, and should dogmatise positively as to right and wrong, with here an insinuation and there a sneer; but when such gentlemen, having gathered together their essays out of the newspapers, and having thrown off, as it were, the importance acquired from association, appear in their own, sometimes very weak, personality, the affectation of a judicial sentence pronounced by them upon the character and capacity, the conduct and the misconduct, of men in high places and of notable strength in various ways, produces quite a ludicrous effect. In the present instance, the teacher, or critic, or sketcher, or whatever be the term most properly descriptive of him, is probably above the average of his kind; and he has certainly written some very lively, interesting, readable, and, to a certain extent, instructive pieces. But whether he has been so successful as it was his endeavour to be in meeting out justice to all and sundry is a question which political bias may induce his readers to decide in two diametrically opposite ways. To judge from his preface, he is occasionally liable to the great misfortune of writing exactly what he does not mean; for, speaking of the trivial details collected by "interviewers" of public men, he remarks: "nor can it be denied (*sic*) that the information thus conveyed to us is altogether useless." He evidently intended to say just the contrary, inasmuch as he continues: "the most trivial details are interesting, if they help to bring more clearly before the mind's eye the person and character of an eminent man." No such confusion, it must be acknowledged, has been observed in the body of the work; and it is there that the confusion might obviously lead to an entire misapprehension.

VENUS AND MARS AT THE LOUVRE.

Supercilious learned men have a trick of snubbing us by saying, that of which we confess our ignorance is "what every school-boy knows." There are some things, even in Greek and Latin, which the average schoolboy is not likely to forget. Of all the "Stories from Homer," if once read, he will be sure to retain that of Venus and Mars (they are called Aphrodite and Ares) being caught in the net by Vulcan, husband of the frail goddess, and unmercifully laughed at by the scandal-loving Court of Olympus. But the French God of War, represented by Napoleon Bonaparte seventy or eighty years ago, was guilty of carrying off a Venus that did not belong to him, and many other fine works of ancient classic art. It is true that the Romans, in their hey-day of military conquest and Imperial pride, had robbed the Greek cities and temples of these identical treasures. In the small island of Melos, which lies halfway between the Morea, or Peloponnesus, and Crete, there was a statue of Venus the Victorious, by some unknown sculptor, which we consider to have been the noblest female figure that ever an artist created. It was brought to Italy at some period, and is now to be seen in the Galleries of the Louvre at Paris. You may enter by the Pavillon Denon, from the Place du Carrousel, and pass down stairs to the ancient sculpture gallery, at the end of which, in the left-hand corner, stands this marble beauty, a joy for ever to pure and refined taste. They call her the Venus de Milo, and some people are naturally led to suppose that she was made by a Greek sculptor named Milo; but "Milo" is only the Italian variation of "Melos," the name of her native Grecian isle, which was some time under Egyptian dominion. By the way, let us not be too certain whether it was by the Romans of the Empire or by the later Italians that this statue was removed from its original place. If we knew the barbarian who had the cruelty to break her arms we would expose him to eternal infamy; but perhaps it was done by accident, in the fall of a temple. At any rate, here is the modern Gallic impersonation of Mars, a queer little French soldier of the Ligne, staring at her colossal form in a ludicrous attitude of wonder. Times are greatly changed with the Olympian divinities since Homer chanted his glorious epic tale of Troy and its superhuman friends and foes. Poetry and the fine arts still keep alive the memory of those dethroned idols of the human imagination.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

AT HOME.

Twelve months (including Christmas Number), £1 9s. 3d.
Six months, 14s. Christmas Half-Year, 15s. 3d.
Three months, 7s. Christmas Quarter, 8s. 3d.

Copies will be supplied direct from the Office to any part of the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands, for any period, at the rate of 6d. for each Number, paid in advance.

ABROAD.

The yearly subscription abroad is 36s. 4d. (on thin paper, 32s.), except to Ecuador, the Hawaiian Islands, Madagascar, and Paraguay—to which places the cost is 45s. for the year (36s. 4d.) for the thin edition). By the Brindisi route to Australia, New Zealand, India, China, and Japan, the subscription for twelve months is 45s. (thin paper, 36s. 4d.).

Subscribers are specially advised to order the thick paper edition, the appearance of the engravings in the thin paper copies being greatly injured by the print at the back showing through.

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the time of publication.

Subscriptions must be paid in advance, direct to the Publishing Office, 198, Strand, in English money; by cheque crossed the Union Bank of London; or by Post-Office Order, payable at the East Strand Post Office, to George C. Leighton, of 198, Strand, London.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Professor Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., gave a lecture on Prehistoric Man, entitled "The Man of the Caverns," at the London Institution, on the 8th inst.

Messrs. Morris and Lowe, of Fenchurch-street, have produced by a photographic process called "Technemacy," an elaborate souvenir portrait of the Prince Imperial of France. A specimen may be seen at Messrs. Dickenson's, New Bond street.

The Home Secretary has sent a letter to the Street Accidents Prevention Society, stating that, unless strong additional facts are brought to his notice, he is not prepared to alter the decision of his predecessor, who declined to make a regulation for the use of lamps on cabs at night.

A meeting of ladies and gentlemen was held on Monday evening at the residence of Lord and Lady Harberton to establish a society for promoting the emigration of women. A provisional committee was appointed to carry out this object, and numerous promises of aid were given.

At a recent Court of the Armourers and Brasiers' Company £315 was granted to various metropolitan hospitals and charities, in sums varying from two to twenty-one guineas.—The Vintners' Company have granted ten guineas to the Maintenance Fund of St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Leicester-square.

The Lord Mayor continues to receive from the Colonies and the Continent numerous telegraphic messages on the subject of the Rowland Hill Memorial, and in connection with the fortieth anniversary of the introduction and use of the penny postage system on Saturday last. The proprietors of the *Standard* newspaper have sent £105 to the fund.

On Tuesday and Wednesday the annual show of pigeons of the National Peristeric Society was held at the Crystal Palace. The pigeons were not shown for prizes, but exhibited by members for the pleasure of comparison. It was a small show in quantity, the bad weather having been extremely fatal to the young birds; but in quality it was very good.

Sir Arthur Hobhouse, K.C.S.I., presided on Monday evening at a lecture on the war in Afghanistan, given by Lieutenant-Colonel R. D. Osborne in the lecture-hall of the Congregational Church, Streatham-hill. The lecturer denounced the policy of the Government in Afghanistan as having been a wanton provocation to war, and a deplorable failure in its results.

Dr. Sedgwick Saunders, Medical Officer of Health, reported to the Commissioners of Sewers on Tuesday that in the month ending on the 10th inst. 26½ tons of diseased or putrid meat were condemned. This included the carcasses of 1100 sheep, the animals having suffered from "fluke." The greater part of these came from the West of England, the senders being under the impression that the meat was fit for food.

The first of two balls to be given by the Lady Mayoress took place on Thursday. As of late years the juvenile balls at the Mansion House have been inconveniently crowded, two are to be given this month. The first is a calico ball limited to "children between the ages of seven and fifteen, with their parents;" the second, a fancy-dress ball on Jan. 29, will be given to "young people above fifteen, unaccompanied by their parents."

The Tichborne case came before Mr. Justice Field in chambers on Monday, in connection with the application for a writ of error to show why the Claimant's sentences should not be made concurrent. The Solicitor for the Treasury recently asked for time to have the roll drawn of the trial proceedings, which, it was stated, would be rather voluminous. Mr. Justice Field decided to grant the Crown fourteen days to complete the roll.

The annual meeting of the Civil Service Life-Boat Fund was held yesterday week, under the presidency of Mr. W. H. Haines. The report showed that, in addition to the annual subscription of £150 paid to the Royal National Institution for the maintenance of three boats, £1000 had been paid over for the endowment of the boat Civil Service No. 1. The life-boats of the fund have up to the present time saved 127 lives and three vessels.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the first week of January, 1880, was 92,482, of whom 41,586 were in workhouses, and 45,896 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1879, 1878, and 1877 respectively, these figures show a decrease of 8338, 9975, and 9526. The total number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 751, of whom 607 were men, 112 women, and 32 children under sixteen.

A meeting of delegates from the vestries and district boards of London was held on the 8th inst. in St. Martin's Vestry-hall for the purpose of considering the operation of the Artisans' Dwellings Act, which was denounced as impolitic and ruinously extravagant. A resolution was unanimously adopted for the appointment of a committee to report on the provisions of the Acts, on the action taken by the Metropolitan Board, and to suggest for consideration amendments in the legislation upon this subject.

The Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week resolved to contribute £500,000 towards the street widenings and the new street authorised by the City Lines Extension Act. An amendment proposing to reduce the sum to £400,000 was rejected.—The annual report of Captain Shaw, the chief officer of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, which was presented to the board on the same day, stated that the value of property destroyed last year in London was less than in any previous year since the formation of that body.

We are glad to learn that the School of Art for ladies lately established by Mrs. E. M. Ward has proved a success in its first term. A second term commenced yesterday, the 16th inst., and Messrs. Millais and Hook, the Royal Academicians, will be the visitors, in succession to Messrs. Alma-Tadema and Calderon. With the wide experience gained by Mrs. Ward as an artist herself, and with her late husband, and with such visitors as these, the School of Art for ladies at 6, William-street, Lowndes-square, should be the first in England.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday evening—Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., in the chair—a letter was read from Mr. Joseph Thompson, the leader of the society's East African expedition, announcing the safe arrival of the party at Lake Nyassa. The letter, which was dated from Mbungu, Lake Nyassa, announced the arrival of the expedition at the north end of Lake Nyassa on Sept. 22 without accident of any kind. Mr. Thompson stated that, from lat. 8°50 deg. S., the country suddenly rises from an altitude of about 3500 to 7000 feet, and a few miles further south to 8000 and 9000 feet, which represents the general level of an old plateau now much cut up by numerous streams into narrow valleys of great depth. This height extends all the way to Lake Nyassa. Mr. Thompson had been unable to gather information regarding their route to Lake Tanganyika, but he did not expect any difficulties. A letter from Dr.

Kirk, the British Consul at Zanzibar, was also read, in which the news of Mr. Thompson's arrival at Lake Nyassa and departure for Lake Tanganyika was confirmed.—A paper on the Grand Canal and Yellow River of China, by Mr. G. J. Morrison, was read by Captain Gill. The writer's experiences of the Yellow River embraced a length of about 200 geographical miles, including that portion between the point where it left its old bed and the point where it appropriated the channel of the Ta-Tsing, a portion of the river which has altered very much since it was last described by any traveller. He was also able to make some observations on the state of the Grand Canal.

The usual weekly meeting of the London School Board took place on Wednesday afternoon at the offices on the Thames Embankment, the Rev. John Rogers, the vice-chairman, presiding. The School Management Committee recommended that, subject to the consent of Mr. Francis Peck, another scholarship of £25 annual value should be established out of the balance of the Crystal Palace Scholarship Fund. It was to be tenable for four years; and E. H. Barker, from the Portman Chapel School, Marylebone, was recommended for election. This was agreed to.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Humane Society on Tuesday the Stanhope gold medal was unanimously voted to Mr. Kristo Chunder Chuckerbutty, a native medical practitioner in India, who was instrumental in saving the life of a woman called Lakshmi Kaurani from drowning in the River Hooghly, off British Chandernagore, in February last, this being the most praiseworthy case, in the opinion of the committee, which had been brought before them during the year. In addition to the gold medal, Mr. Chuckerbutty was also awarded the society's silver medallion.

A startling incident occurred at the Italian Church, Hatton-garden, on Saturday last. While service was being conducted a Milanese, named Alexander Schossa, aged thirty-five, advanced to the altar, drew a revolver, and fired at the officiating priest. His aim failed, and two other shots also missed their mark, and the priest effected his escape. Schossa then wrecked the altar, and, upsetting the lighted candles, nearly set the building on fire. He was at length seized by one of the clergymen and handed over to the police. In the course of the day he was brought up at the Clerkenwell Police Court and remanded.

A meeting convened by a circular issued by Professor Henry Morley and Mr. H. J. Byron was held on Tuesday to consider the feasibility of establishing a Dramatic Academy. Professor Morley presided. After a long discussion, two motions were carried—the first affirming the desirability of establishing a National Dramatic Academy; and the second nominating a committee consisting of Messrs. Hare, Ryder, Byron, Vezin, and Neville, with power to add to their number, who should draw up a scheme embodied in a series of resolutions to be submitted to the profession at as early a date as convenient. Mr. Hare offered the use of the foyer at the St. James's Theatre for their meetings.

Mr. W. H. Barlow took the chair on Tuesday night as president for the ensuing year of the Institution of Civil Engineers. In his inaugural address he contrasted the condition of the world with regard to engineering science when he commenced his career, in 1828, with that of the present day. Railroads and steam navigation had made the greatest changes; but within the period named practical telegraphy had arisen, gas had become the universal illuminator; a complete revolution had occurred in the materials and processes of building; the use of hydraulic machinery had extended, and steel had largely supplanted iron. The local changes in London were no less wonderful.

At the Surrey Baptist Tabernacle in Walworth-road, the scene of the labours of the late Rev. James Wells, and, with the exception of Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle, perhaps the largest chapel in the metropolis, largely attended meetings were held on Tuesday, commemorative of the completion by the Rev. C. W. Banks, the leading Minister amongst Strict Baptists, of a forty-years' pastorate, and a connection of half a century with the religious press, and with the object of presenting to him a testimonial amounting to nearly £700. Mr. Alderman Johnson presided in the afternoon, and Mr. A. Boulden in the evening. A large number of Ministers of several denominations took part in the proceedings.

Last Monday the annual meeting of the friends of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road, took place at the Cannon-street Hotel, the proceedings being presided over by the treasurer, Mr. Charles Few. The annual report stated that during the past year 300 children had been maintained at the asylums, Old Kent-road and Margate. During the year 1879 61 children had been received into the institution. The health of the inmates has been very good, no deaths having occurred, and by the reports of the Rev. J. W. Gedge, the Diocesan Inspector of Schools, and the Head Master, the curriculum of the two establishments has been well carried out at both asylums. Twenty-three children have been apprenticed to various trades during the past year. The committee in 1879 paid £245 in apprentice fees, the total amount given away by the institution for the benefit of ex-scholars as apprentices is now nearly £16,000.

There were 2570 births and 1754 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 250 and the deaths 76 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 8 from small-pox, 48 from measles, 73 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, 120 from whooping-cough, 22 from different forms of fever, and 10 from diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 659 and 672 in the two preceding weeks, declined to 455 last week, and were 40 below the corrected weekly average. In Greater London 3214 births and 2085 deaths were registered. The mean temperature was 34·8 deg., and 2·9 deg. above the average in the corresponding week of the twenty years ending 1878. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 3·9 hours (against 4·3 hours at Glynde-place, Lewes), the sun being above the horizon during 56·0 hours.

Mr. William Simpson, artist of the *Illustrated London News*, read a paper on his recent journey to Afghanistan on Monday, at the meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Mr. Simpson at some length detailed the results of his explorations, which extended as far as at least, he said, as the limits of the Jellalabad Valley. The conclusions he came to were as follows:—The existence of a style of art in India coming from the Valley of the Euphrates, and which probably dated from the time of Darius, was now made clear, and that the Greek architecture of Bactria came south and crossed the Indus, was another point also beyond a doubt. Afghanistan was the highway by which these styles came, and that was the region to seek for knowledge regarding them. There were vast regions beyond Afghanistan, regarding which they literally knew nothing. When Afghanistan was archaeologically theirs, the student of Indian antiquities would be a long way on towards meeting the explorers of Nineveh and Babylon.

Another Irish-stew dinner was given by the London Cottage Mission on Wednesday last at Conder-street Hall, Stepney, to over 500 destitute children, who presented a most striking

picture of misery and wretchedness, being very scantily clad and ravenously hungry. Over 20,000 of these waifs and strays have been fed, and the society's funds are now completely exhausted. Persons sympathising with this noble work of charity can forward contributions to Mr. Walter Austin, at the office of the Mission, 14, Finsbury-circus, E.C.—Here is another cry from the East-End:—The day after New-Year's Day the managers of the East London Mission gave a free tea in their Mission Hall to nearly 300 destitute poor inhabiting the districts of Ratcliffe and St. George's. Contributions, earnestly solicited, will be acknowledged by Mr. T. S. Richardson, hon. treasurer, 33, Abchurch-lane, E.C., or by Miss Stewart, hon. lady superintendent, at the Mission Hall, 263, Castle-street, St. George's, E.

Yesterday week the annual distribution of prizes to the 36th Middlesex (Paddington) Rifles took place at St. James's Hall. The meeting was presided over by Major Barrow, who, in briefly introducing Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Seymour to present the prizes, stated that the present strength of the corps was 946. At the close of last season they returned 929 efficient, of whom fifty-seven were marksmen. The principal prize-winners were Sergeant Gomme, Captain Gange, Sergeant Masson, Sergeant Horne, Private Palmer, Private Smith, and Bandmaster Heath. Sir Francis Seymour congratulated the regiment upon its high state of efficiency. The strength of the Volunteer force at the present time showed that the patriotism which induced their predecessors to establish it still animated them.—By direction of the Secretary of State for War, regulations respecting the clothing of the Volunteer force have been issued from the War Office. Some of the clauses set forth that "Applications for permission to change the colour of the uniform of Rifle Volunteer corps will be favourably considered, provided the change be to scarlet."

THE MONTHS: JANUARY.

A death-like stillness, save an occasional sob from the wintry winds that now and then flit mournfully over white deserted fields and frozen stretches of river—feeble tear-born gusts that expire, almost as suddenly as born, in the icy fretwork on the hedges and the gaunt branches of the shivering trees. Is not this the picture that instantly springs before the mind's eye at the bare mention of January?—when the poor naked trees seem glad to hide their shame in the snow that weighs down their drooping branches; when the weak sun scarce lifts himself at utmost noon above the horizon, and all too soon, disgusted with the chill white world that meets his gaze, passes from us to more genial climes, leaving behind him long, dark, cheerless nights. Is not the Wolf-month, of all months in the year, the most death-like and dismal? What then could Numa Pompilius have been thinking about when the fiat went forth from his Royal lips that the birth of the year was no longer to date from the beginning of Spring, but from the depth of Winter.

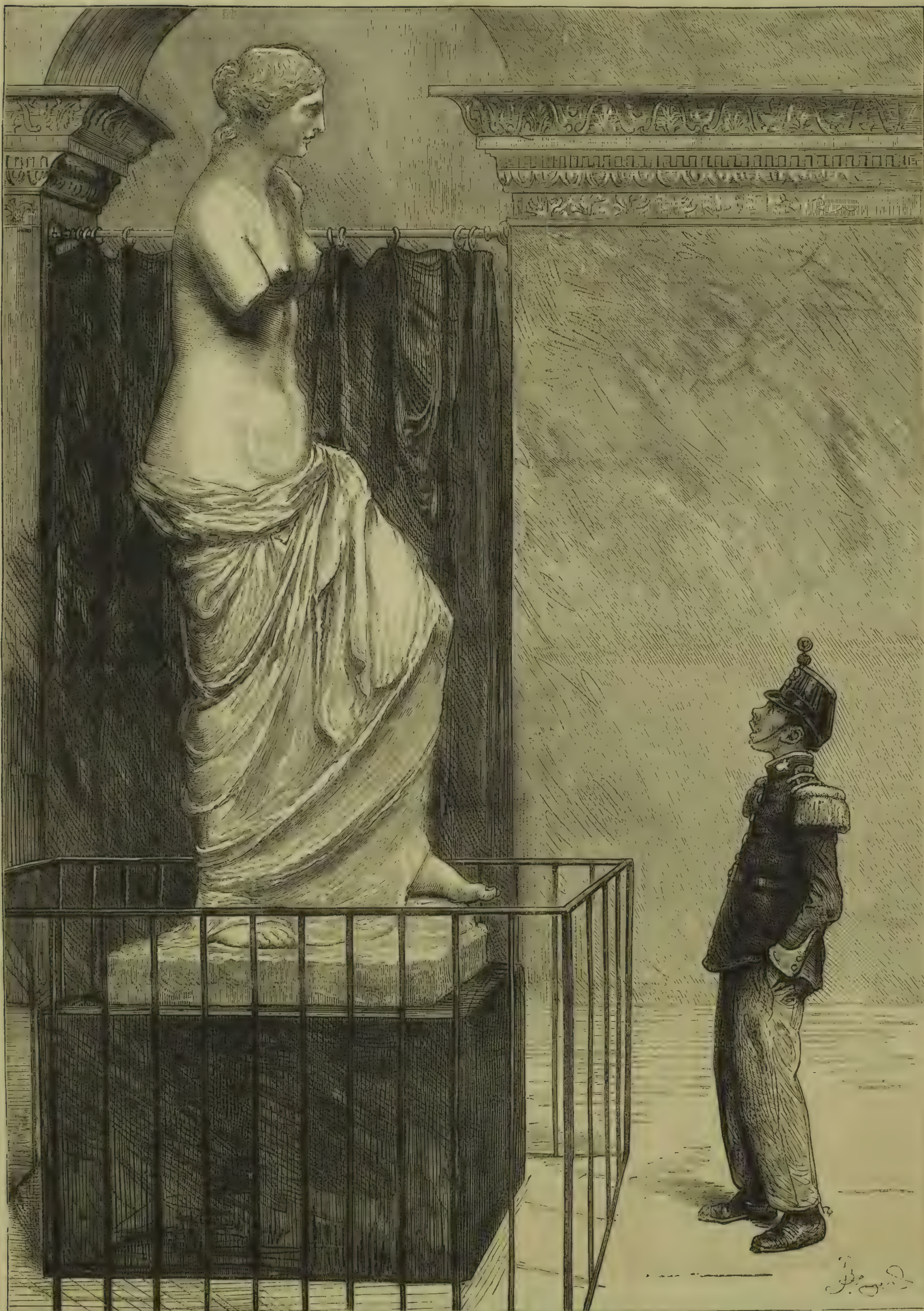
Everyone knows how the inclemency of the month has the effect of driving the wild animals close up to the haunts of man. The timid hare, pressed by hunger and cold, ventures into the domains of the gardener; and so long as there is no snow he does not suffer much by his temerity; but directly the ground becomes covered with its wintry pall, the poor little creature is doomed if he dare to browse on the cultivated vegetables, for he leaves tell-tale tracks behind him. Not so the cunning fox, who uses his brush to such good purpose that he often makes incursions with impunity into the hen-roost and farmyard. Rabbits, weasels, stoats, and others are also rendered bold by famine—the rabbits often doing a vast deal of mischief where there are young plantations by barking the trees, which they destroy by thousands. But the incursions of the wild creatures of modern England are nothing to those of former times. In the days of our Saxon forefathers, when large beasts of prey still prowled through the uncleared forests, wolves approached our towns and villages in large and organised packs, and so terrible were their depredations in the first month of the year, that our ancestors named the month *Wolfmonat*, "because people are wont always in that month to be in more danger to be devoured of wolves than in any season else of the year; for that through the extremity of cold and snow these ravenous creatures could not find of other beasts sufficient to feed upon."

Perhaps the creatures that suffer most from the inclemency of the once-dreaded wolf-month, are the birds. How tame they are, poor pretty things, how painfully tame! See them perched in the middle of a hedge, trying to nestle in the cold inhospitable twigs, finding no warmth there, yet afraid to stir even when they hear our footsteps on the road. Nor are the holes in the banks much more hospitable than the hedges. Very pathetically does Charles Kingsley tell us of "the delicate warble of the wren who slips out of his hole in the brown bank, where he has huddled through the winter with wife and children all folded in each other's arms, like human beings, for the sake of warmth—which, alas! does not always suffice, for many a lump of wrens may be found frozen and shrivelled after a severe winter." The tiny wrens do not dare to join the other birds, when, losing all faith in hedges and banks, they come crowding into the warm manured gardens and fields about our towns. First the sparrows and the bold-hearted robins, and then the thrushes and blackbirds and starlings; and later on, when they can stand the cold and hunger no longer, chaffinches, greenfinches, yellow-hammers, and fieldfares. Pretty things, how their brave little hearts must flutter betwixt fear and necessity, when even the manured fields fail them and they venture up to our very doors. Who can resist their bright pleading eyes, and the chirps that tell us, plainly as human language, We want some crumbs! But it is around our country and farm houses that the birds win us most by their charming confidence. In towns there are some who are kind to the little creatures, but the great mass of townsmen are churlish to them, or rather, unthoughtful. In the country, however, perhaps because, being sequestered from the multitude, we have ourselves a sense of loneliness, our hearts are touched by the same emotions that welled up from Burns's gentle soul, when he said—

Ilk happy bird, wee, helpless thing,
That in the merry month o' spring,
Delighted me to hear thee sing,
What comes o' thee?
Whae' wilt thou cow'rdly chattering wing,
An' close thy e'e!

In severe seasons, snipes, woodcocks, wild ducks, herons, and other water-fowl swell the list of our feathered friends, which is further augmented by the sea-birds; but all the water-birds are shy and suspicious of gun-loving man.

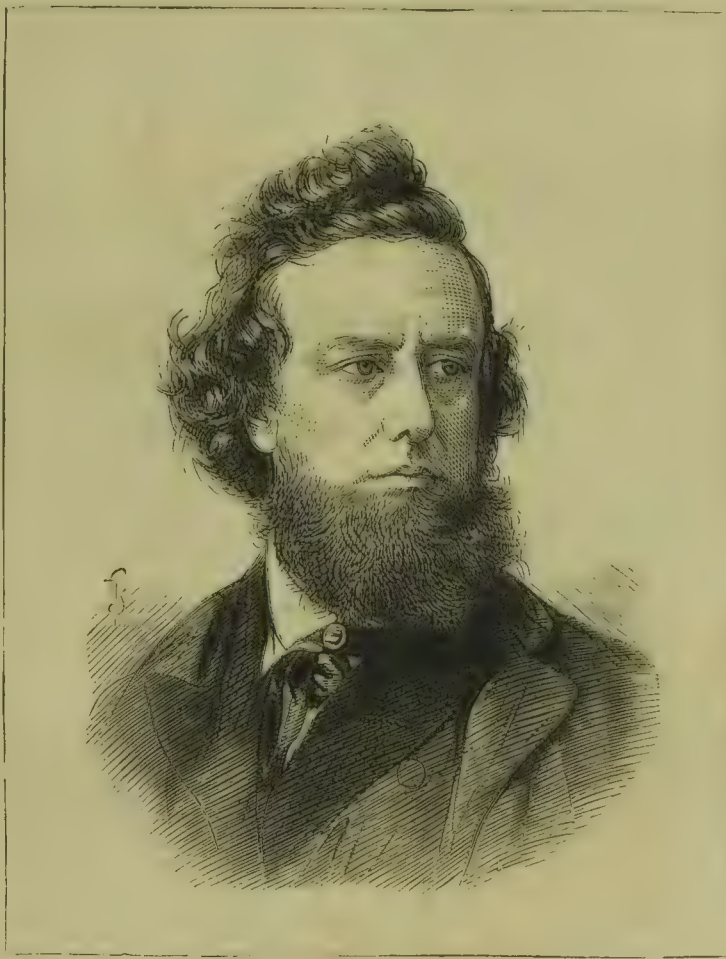
We would fain say a word or two upon other animals exposed to the ungenial weather of the month, but have not space to more than allude to the wise little dormouse, who, coiling himself up into a ball—after a prodigious surfeit on beech-mast, acorns, &c.—often sleeps right through January. As to the out-and-out hibernators—snakes, lizards, frogs, and such-like—we have little sympathy for the cold-blooded things.



VENUS AND MARS AT THE LOUVRE GALLERY, PARIS.—SEE PAGE 58.

MR. HEPWORTH DIXON.

The death of this accomplished and industrious author of many popular books has been recorded in our Journal. He was born at Manchester in 1821, and began life as a cotton factory hand, but his love of reading and writing, without much help of schools and colleges, prompted him to attain literary knowledge and skill in a high degree. He started, like many other self-taught enthusiasts in literature, by composing a five-act tragedy, of which nothing is known. This boyish feat was followed by some contributions of verse to Douglas Jerrold's *Shilling Magazine*. Then he began to do more useful work, in a series of descriptive letters or reports on "The Literature of the Lower Orders," furnished to the *Daily News*. A series of papers on "The London Prisons," in the same journal, led him to write a "Life of John Howard." He next undertook that of "William Penn," refuting without much difficulty the careless and injurious mistakes that Macaulay had made in his History of England, concerning transactions of another person named Penn, in which the Quaker founder of Pennsylvania had no part whatever. This affair brought Hepworth Dixon into notice. He was appointed a deputy commissioner to organise local committees in the North of England for the Great Exhibition of 1851. Next year he made a tour of Europe, visiting Italy and Spain, and travelling through Germany and Hungary as far as Belgrade. On his return, in 1853, he became chief editor of the *Athenæum*, a post which he resigned in 1869. Mr. Dixon was left Lady Morgan's literary executor, and, in conjunction with Miss Jewsbury, published her memoirs. In 1864 he made a journey through Turkey in Europe, Asia Minor, Palestine, and Egypt, the literary result of which was the publication, in the following year, of the "Holy Land," in two volumes. On his return from Syria he assisted in founding the Palestine Exploration Fund. He spent the summer and



THE LATE MR. HEPWORTH DIXON.

autumn of 1866 in travelling through the United States, including a visit to Salt Lake City, and in the two following years published "New America" and "Spiritual Wives." He next travelled through the North of Europe, and in 1870 published "Free Russia." About the same period appeared "Her Majesty's Tower." His next work, "The Switzers," appeared in 1872, and was followed by the "History of Two Queens, Catharine of Aragon and Anne Boleyn," four vols., 1873-4. Mr. Dixon spent the summer months of 1873 in Spain, and in September, 1874, started for a long journey in the Great West, from which he returned at the end of March, 1875. After his return from America he wrote "White Conquest," two vols., and two novels named "Diana," "Lady Lisle" and "Ruby Gray." His next work of note was "Royal Windsor," two volumes of which have been published. After the completion of the first two volumes of "Royal Windsor" Mr. Dixon went, about this time last year, to Cyprus. The result of his visit was the publication of his "British Cyprus." He was preparing for the press the third and fourth volumes of "Royal Windsor" when he died.

The portrait is from a photograph by Elliott and Fry.

THE HOLBORN TOWNHALL.

The building called a Townhall, designed for the accommodation of the public offices of the Holborn District Board of Works, was opened on the 18th ult., with suitable formality, by the Lord Mayor of London. The Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, Sir James M'Garel Hogg, M.P., as well as the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, several Aldermen, and other members of the City Corporation, were present. A banquet was given, presided over by Mr. J. Orde Hall, chairman of the Holborn District Board. We present an illustration of the new building, which stands in



THE HOLBORN TOWNHALL.

Gray's-inn-road, at the corner of Clerkenwell-road, formerly called Liqueurpond-street. The architects were Messrs. Isaacs and Florence, of Verulam-buildings, Mr. Isaacs being surveyor to the Holborn Board. The builders were Messrs. Browne and Robinson, of Worship-street; and the total cost, including site, was £50,000. The site is a piece of ground 120 ft. by 100 ft. wide, and the buildings form three sides of a quadrangle, a tower marking the angle of intersection of the two thoroughfares. The grand public hall, which is 96 ft. by 45 ft. wide and 32 ft. high, has a fireproof floor composed of iron skew-back girders, resting upon two rows of iron columns interspaced with brick arches, which carry the wood flooring upon joists with pitch-pine battens. This hall, which affords ample room for 800 seats besides those furnished by a gallery, is approached by a fine stone staircase from the Clerkenwell-road. It is lighted on each side by a range of windows, divided in the interior by piers with foliated caps, above which is a cornice with attic, story, and circular windows, giving light and ventilation. The ceiling is supported by caryatid figures forming twelve panels in a cove, filled in with allegorical designs, representing the months of the year. The three principal panels of the ceiling are decorated with figure-subjects. The tower is furnished with a clock, of improved construction, and with a powerful bell to strike the hours, and chimes for the quarter-hours, manufactured by Messrs. Gillett, Bland, and Co., of Croydon.

POLITICAL.

Clad, as a rule, in cumbrous uniforms, and the cynosures of every eye long before they rise to acquit themselves of their allotted tasks, the noble Lords and hon. members upon whom devolve the onerous duties of moving and seconding the Addresses in reply to the Speech from the Throne have a right to claim the sympathy of Parliament. The Earl of Onslow and the Earl of Rosse in the Upper House, and Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Home-Drummond Moray, M.P. for Perth, and Mr. J. P. Corry, M.P. for Belfast, in the Lower House, are respectively the elect of the Prime Minister for Feb. 5; and the commendable performances of their predecessors warrant the belief that the noble Earl's choice will be justified at the opening of Parliament.

Sir William Harcourt, it appeared from his animated speech at the dinner of the Oxford Liberal Associations on Tuesday evening, is desirous of assuming the robes of the political Zadkiel. "Didn't I say so?" was, so to speak, the ever-recurring query in his sweeping denunciation of every phase of the Government's foreign policy. "So long ago as the 11th of August, 1876," our new Zadkiel saw "the inevitable dissolution of the Turkish Empire." If her Majesty's Government had only enjoyed an equally clear vision, "they might have saved Europe much trouble, much sorrow, and much blood." The Berlin Treaty and the Austro-German arrangement would be fruitless to arrest the issue. As for Cyprus, what was the value of Mr. W. H. Smith's opinion of that island as a station for our fleet as compared with the published views of Mrs. Scott Stephenson and Sir Samuel Baker? Cyprus, in brief, was "a detected imposture and a wretched sham." Greece would be disappointed. A twelvemonth ago our Zadkiel predicted the precise state of affairs existing at the present moment in Afghanistan. Here the audience was favoured with a reading in proof of this argument from what may well have been the learned seer's almanack of prophecies; and the Earl of Beaconsfield's "voice of reason" phrase as applied to Guildhall speeches found an answer in the description of the Lord Mayor's feast as "that established anniversary of empty boasts and delusive pretences"—an epithet which it may be awkward for "Historicus" to be reminded of when he himself comes to deliver a Ministerial speech on a similar occasion. Lest it should be imagined, however, that flowers of speech and epigram alone abounded in Sir William Harcourt's robust oration, it should be stated that solid argument was not lacking. But plums greatly predominated over flour and suet in the pudding. From Afghanistan he slid to the "ill-advised Zulu War," and thence to an implied censure of the policy adopted in the Transvaal, bestowing a passing dig at the Foreign Secretary's "glad tidings of great joy," which had not been "followed by peace on earth and good-will towards men." Mr. Gladstone's electoral campaign in Midlothian, and the Liberal successes in the County of Elgin, County Donegal, and at Sheffield were dwelt on with swelling grandeur; and Zadkiel concluded with this prediction—"that the first day of the future Parliament will be the last day of the existing Administration." Mr. Chitty, Q.C., who aims to be Sir William's colleague at the general election, spoke next; and proved true to his aquatic instincts by referring to "their annual trip on the sea of politics in Sir William Harcourt's stately ironclad," from which he asked his listeners to "come ashore with him in the captain's gig," in order to explore the land laws. Mr. Chitty was in favour of reforming these laws, root and branch.

Mr. W. E. Forster, it may be remarked in passing, wrote a letter to the daily papers of Monday giving expression to the same views as Sir William Harcourt regarding the Transvaal difficulty; and this tacit, though tardy, approval of Mr. Courtney's independent opposition to the annexation of the Transvaal may not improbably have been read with a certain complacency by that hon. member.

The speech wherewith the Right Hon. W. H. Smith was to throw a halo of common-sense justification over the foreign policy of the Ministry had not been made when our present edition went to press. But there have not been wanting energetic protests on the part of Conservative members against the persistent attacks upon the Government. And it is but fair to say that, in an address delivered on Monday night at Bath as one of the Conservative candidates, a nephew of Lord Cranbrook, Mr. Reginald Hardy displayed much shrewd tact and judgment in a general defence of the Administration.

The Earl of Derby will, it is rumoured, at the opening of Parliament remove himself further than the cross-benches, politically speaking, from the Party with which he acted up to the period of his secession from the Cabinet. His Lordship exhibited his characteristic clearness of thought and soundness of judgment in his address to the Huddersfield Chamber of Commerce on the 8th inst., when he practically concluded that trade was not quite so bad as it seemed, when our profits from foreign commerce might be estimated at £140,000,000 and our income from home trade at one thousand millions.

The Marquis of Ripon, Mr. Stansfeld, and Mr. Hutchinson were among the speakers at the Halifax Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday evening, but the only thing politically noteworthy about the gathering was that the noble Lord dilated on elementary education, and usefully urged agriculturists to do their best to triumph over present difficulties by studying what improved appliances might be employed in farming. With characteristic buoyancy and energy, Mr. G. O. Trevelyan sought the same evening to show his Galashiel constituents that the Liberals would have a considerable majority at the general election.

Birmingham has lately heard a fresh declaration from Mr.

Chamberlain that the Government stood condemned by their foreign policy; but Birmingham, and a wider area still, may, nevertheless, be said to be on the tiptoe of expectation to learn what Mr. Bright and Sir William Harcourt will say at the Liberal banquet to take place in the Birmingham Townhall on the 20th inst. That is the date also fixed for the meeting of Irish members to be held in Dublin prior to the assembling of Parliament.

"A TREASURY OF ENGLISH SONNETS."

This title, rather tempting to a literary taste, belongs to a volume which Messrs. Alexander Ireland and Co., of Manchester, have printed for the editor, Mr. David M. Main, of Doune, in Perthshire.

"The general reader" is a highly intelligent and well-informed person, who may not, perhaps, need to be reminded what is the essential peculiarity of a Sonnet. Let us be permitted, nevertheless, here to mention, only for the convenience of the subject in hand, that a Sonnet is a poem of fourteen equal lines, divided into two parts; the first section containing eight lines, while six lines form the concluding portion. These two parts are distinguished from each other by a striking difference in their structure with regard to the rhyming of the lines. According to strict rule, there should be only two rhymes in the first eight lines; the first line, the fourth, the fifth, and eighth, should terminate with one sound; the second and third, sixth and seventh, lines should have another similar ending to the ear. The effect is that of twin quatrains, bearing a close external resemblance and, as it were, a sisterly affinity to one another; and these are intimately bound together by the fourth and fifth lines, the last of one quatrain and the first of its successor, forming a couplet of themselves. The second portion of the little poem is so designed as to give an agreeable relief to the prolonged stress of the two fourfold rhyming terminations, which have governed its major division. Three rhymes can be introduced, with some variety and freedom of placing them, in this minor division of the sonnet. It was probably suggested, as the Italian name would seem to imply, by a certain feature in the art and practice of bell-ringing, where the chimes for leaving-off are different from the more sustained and uniform tune, which has pealed from the bells in their principal performance. The concluding six lines may either present a quatrain of two alternate rhymes followed by a couplet, which suits a precise epigrammatic finish of the argument; or three lines, each with its own peculiar sound-ending, may be succeeded by three responsive lines, with a solemnity and tenderness of effect rather adapted to mournful themes. Or there may be only two rhymes, each thrice repeated in the Italian manner of *terza rima*, and the six lines may form a pair of interwoven triplets; this method gives the air of a perfect separate unity to the second part of the poem.

Now, these laws of metrical composition have a more important use than merely to gratify the ear. They provide, as it were, a singularly advantageous literary framework for the brief and expressive treatment, in a poetical manner, of any subject of imaginative meditation which can be disposed of by the utterance of two or three consecutive thoughts. The main statement of the theme, with its due illustrations and modifications, finds ample space for its development in the first section of the sonnet, which is often printed as a separate paragraph. The secondary part may then be devoted to some logical deduction or inference from the foregoing main proposition, or else to some practical application of it; or it may set forth an exception, if this be the poet's object, to the truth of the general assertion. In any case, the concluding six lines have to say something material, in answer to the sentiment or argument of the preceding eight lines. The whole poem thus properly consists of a strophe and an antistrophe, like those of the Greek dramatic chorus; to which the sonnet is nowise inferior as a vehicle of exalted moral reflection, adorned with pleasing musical effects of syllabic harmony.

No species of poetry, then, is less frivolous or meretricious; and none has been more largely employed for serious contemplative purposes, often dwelling upon the gravest themes of religion, of human duty and destiny, the problems of ethical and metaphysical speculation, and the profound mysteries of life and death. For such uses, not unfrequently, the sonnet was handled by Petrarch and by Michel Angelo, in the language of its original invention. And it has been consistently applied to such high service by a large number of the worthiest English authors.

We have long held an opinion that it was very desirable to make a good collection of the wisest and most beautiful sonnets in our own language. There has been, in all the critical and historical reviews of English literature, too little notice hitherto bestowed upon this department, in which our success, beyond every other nation, seems characteristic of the national habits of mind. The Germans, though equally given to meditative reflection, and possessing in their copious language a far richer supply of sonorous rhymes, have never been great sonnetteers; while the French have had neither the mind nor the means for compositions of this pattern. But the greatest of our own poets, besides many accomplished and earnest-minded persons among us, who perhaps wrote little other poetry, have shown a predilection for the sonnet and consummate mastery of its perfect execution. It was often found in England, during the best ages of our social and literary history, an efficient instrument of mental culture. It was repeatedly chosen by great Englishmen for the fit expression of weighty thoughts, of pure and lofty feelings, and of public as well as personal interests. The private life of Shakespeare took refuge in poems of this model; this was the trumpet of Milton, calling his countrymen to vindicate civil and religious liberty in the falling Commonwealth; and this was the stately organ upon which the hymns of Wordsworth were played, to the praise of God, of Virtue, and of Nature, in some of his noblest writings.

The sonnet was not in vogue, to be sure, with the majority of our polite writers of verse from the period of the Restoration and through the Georgian era, when vigorous emotion was at a discount. In those times there were indeed few poets who would brood over an idea to such pregnant completeness of deliberation, that it could fill a well-rounded, conclusive, poetical essay of this symmetrical form. Yet the sonnet-form continued in the last century, now and then, in the hands of Gray and Mason, and especially of the Warton, and again in Cowper's, to be skilfully practised as a literary exercise. It has, however, since the advent of Wordsworth and Coleridge stirred a deeper impulse in English poetry, and in English moral and religious philosophy, become once more an habitual solace of private meditation. It has found favour with many persons of competent scholarship and mental power who were not writers or authors by profession, but used poetry simply to relieve their own minds and hearts.

This Treasury of Sonnets is the best collection of such choice pieces that was ever made. It is an abundant, profitable, and delightful store of these enchanting harmonies of sound and sense and true feeling, tuneful thought or "musical wisdom," as Carlyle says of Goethe's poems, which can often find their way into the heart closed against the finest prose rhetoric. A more judicious selection and arrangement could

not have been effected. Admirable diligence and fidelity, genuine merits of the scholar, are shown in the accurate collation of various textual readings, with regard not only to verbal differences, but to those of punctuation. Mr. Main has further compiled, in the appendix, which makes nearly half the bulk of a thick volume, plenty of critical, historical, biographical, and bibliographical annotations, the valuable fruit of his independent researches. They inform us of the actual occasions and motives for the writing of particular sonnets, and explain the passing moods, the tone of feeling or shade of thought, or the occupation of the author's mind with a certain topic. They further present the shrewdest remarks of able commentators upon these poems, and show the instances where subsequent writers, perhaps unconsciously, have echoed or answered the sonnetteer's idea, or his expression of sentiment. In this relation to the older specimens, and by way of illustrative comparison, the editor has introduced not a few sonnets by living authors. The substantial collection, to the number of four hundred and sixty-three, is confined to the writings of about a hundred and fifty authors deceased, some of whom died but yesterday.

This historic series is divided into two books, the first of which contains the sonnets belonging to the Tudor and Stuart periods of English life, from Sir Thomas Wyatt and the Earl of Surrey, through the Elizabethan era, the reigns of James I., Charles I., and the Commonwealth, ending with Milton. These are well known to every student of English literature. There are seventeen of Spenser's, eight of Sir Philip Sidney's, one of Sir Walter Raleigh's, nearly sixty of Shakespeare's, and several by Michael Drayton, Samuel Daniel, and Drummond of Hawthornden, which are truly classical. Those of Shakespeare, not surpassed in the essential qualities of poetry by any writings upon a similar theme, are well known to be of irregular construction, and, technically speaking, would not be classed as sonnets. Their impassioned tone and vehemence of feeling probably required a departure from the strict rule of rhyming concatenation, which we have explained. This example was followed by other sonnetteers in the seventeenth century, till the more exact prescriptive form was restored by Milton, who approved of no license in literary execution. The sixteen sonnets by him, which end Book I. of Mr. Main's "Treasury," are familiar to all our readers. A hundred and fifty-three are comprised in that division, leaving three hundred and twenty which were produced in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

This later portion of the series, as it contains a great number of poems not to be found in common editions of standard authors, makes the volume a desirable one to possess. Doubtless, at the present time, everybody has his Wordsworth, who fills thirty pages of this book, with two sonnets on each page, and everybody knows Keats and Shelley. Yet there is a host of more recent sonnet-makers, hardly of such popular renown, whose productions in this department are worth having; and some of these cannot readily be met with, except in the mingled contents of their diverse works or "remains," including both verse and prose. Mr. Main has been permitted to gather up their sonnets, while still copyright, for this publication, which thence derives a great additional value. Among the class of modern authors to which we allude, whose works, though not all now copyright, are perhaps less accessible than some lovers of poetry would desire, are Bowles, Roscoe, Hartley Coleridge, Ebenezer Elliott, Sir Aubrey de Vere, Bryan Procter, Keble, John Clare, Mrs. Hemans, Talfourd, Hood, Leigh Hunt, Blanco White, the Rev. R. S. Hawker, Father Faber, the Rev. C. Tennyson Turner, Mrs. Browning, Dean Alford, Laman Blanchard, Arthur H. Hallam, Arthur Clough, William Caldwell Roscoe, Sydney Dobell, Julian Fane, Alexander Smith, David Gray, and Oliver Madox Brown. Here is a very mixed assemblage of men and women of genius, with an immense variety of talents, characters, and attainments, but all claiming rank far above mediocrity as writers of serious poetry in the sonnet form. We will even venture to assert that their sonnets, taken collectively, and not reckoning those of Wordsworth, Coleridge, Keats, and Shelley, who are acknowledged classics, have greater merit than all preceding regular sonnets (we exclude Shakespeare's) that exist in our language. This is the amount of Mr. Main's chief boon to the general reader, who must now be left to procure the book, as we heartily and honestly advise him to do, for an abiding "Treasury" of intellectual profit and delight. Of the Sonnet itself, we could say a great deal more; of its unique structural beauty, like that of a miniature Grecian temple, perfectly proportioned, with a fair surrounding peristyle; of the triumphant grace and orderly force that its harmonised movement lends to a flowing strain of poetic speech; and of the stimulating effect it has upon the process of thought, by exacting the search for appropriate words, and in keeping the fuel of mental emotion held together, as in the bars of a grate, by the regularity of its external frame. These advantages, however, are little understood by any who have not tried experiments in the art, and those who have taken such pains will not require to be told what the Sonnet can do.

The editorial labours of Mr. Main have been deservedly commended; a word of praise is due also to Mr. Alexander Ireland, the publisher of this volume. He is well known to most students and amateurs of English bibliography in the department of *belles lettres*, which he has long cultivated with genial ardour and refined taste, and to which he has devoted no small industry. Mr. Ireland's manual of reference, printed in 1868, to the multitudinous scattered writings of Hazlitt, Charles Lamb, and Leigh Hunt, with critical and explanatory notes, is a work of considerable literary research. His studies of older English literature, from the Elizabethan period downwards, have also been recognised with approval by competent judges of that knowledge. An interesting anecdote is told by Mr. Main, of Keats writing his sonnet on "The Flower and the Leaf," in a volume of Chaucer, for Cowden Clarke, by whom, sixty years afterwards, it was bequeathed to Mr. Ireland; and it could be in no fitter keeping at this day. We had intended, if space remained at the end of our review of the "Treasury," to select three or four sonnets, merely by way of examples of that form of verse-making, and without regard to their subject. The following will perhaps serve as an example of the form, though it has no other merit but that of an appropriate expression of regard for the motives by which the publisher, as well as the editor, of this volume is personally inspired to send it forth:—

Old friend of thirty years! thy Cheshire home,
Lawn-girt, and looking on a woodland park,
Stands yet not far, though never, foul and dark,
The fumes of factory chimneys this way come,
From that stern town of toil, whose whirling hum
Of spinning-mule and loom, and clamour stark
Of sharp contentious trade, did they but hark,
Would strike the gracious Muses deaf and dumb.
Yet one lived there, then immature of age,
Ere half his later tale of years was told,
Whose pen was lent to thy diurnal page,
Whom thy example chiefly helped to hold,
Above the lords of Greek and Tuscan song,
Our thoughtful harpers of the English tongue.

An organ, built at a cost of £1000, has been presented to the Bristol Grammar School by Mr. W. H. Wills.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

GLACIERS.—PROPERTIES OF AIR.

Professor Tyndall, in his fifth lecture, given on Tuesday week, the 6th inst., resumed the consideration of the ice-rivers, termed glaciers, the production of which he traced to the sun, since they arise from a process of distillation, in which the sun is the fire, the ocean the boiler, and the mountain-tops the congealers of the elevated vapour. It has been calculated that to produce a glacier requires five times the expenditure of solar heat requisite to raise to its melting point a mass of cast iron equal in weight to the glacier. The glaciers are formed of the snow upon the mountain summits consolidated by pressure into ice, by which they do not altogether lose their power of movement, but, when resting upon a slope, move very slowly downwards, obeying the same laws as rivers, and leaving traces of their sliding on the rocks over which they pass, grinding off their angles, and marking them with grooves. Several tributary glaciers occasionally combine to form a trunk glacier, of which the celebrated Mer de Glace is an eminent example. The Professor then explained the origin of certain phenomena of glaciers, such as the crevasses, chasms in the ice, the result of violent strains; the ridges termed moraines, formed by rubbish and stones falling from the surrounding mountains; and the glacier tables, slabs of stone, supported by pillars of ice, round which the ice has melted away. The illustrations consisted of magnified photographs of Alpine scenery, projected on the screen, and six large coloured diagrams. Several of Mr. Bradford's photographs of icebergs, huge masses broken off from Arctic glaciers while descending into the Atlantic, were also shown. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to the physical properties of our atmosphere. Having demonstrated that air can be weighed, the Professor stated that thirteen cubic feet of air weigh about a pound; that the air in the lecture-room weighs about three tons; and that the human body sustains a pressure of about fourteen tons of air. He then explained and illustrated the principle of the common pump, as well as the reasoning of Torricelli, which led to the construction of the barometer, in which the air was shown to support a column of thirty inches of mercury. Reference was also made to Pascal's assertion, that if the weight of the mercury is less at the top than at the bottom of a hill the weight and pressure of the air must be the cause of the suspension, as there is more air to weigh on it at the bottom than at the top. Finally, illustrated explanations were given of the air-pump, and the Magdeburg hemispheres, the inventions of Otto von Guericke.

PROPERTIES OF AIR.—PARALLEL ROADS OF GLEN ROY.

Professor Tyndall began his sixth and concluding lecture, given on the 8th inst., with explanations and illustrations of the important experiments of the illustrious Robert Boyle in the seventeenth century, made chiefly with the air-pump, an apparatus which he greatly improved. Five weeks' continued observations showed him the variations which the changing pressure of the atmosphere causes in the height of the mercurial column in the barometer, on which are now based our predictions concerning the weather. Boyle also noticed the spring of the air, and the influence of pressure on the boiling points of liquids, and likewise proved that sound cannot pass through the vacuum of an air-pump, a discovery commonly ascribed to Hawksbee. Boyle could not hear the ticking of his watch placed in an exhausted receiver. His notion, till lately generally accepted, that the strong adherence of two perfectly smooth surfaces, such as marble, is due to atmospheric pressure, Professor Tyndall proved to be erroneous, since two Whitworth planes in vacuo required quite as much force to separate them as when they were in the open air. It is a case of molecular adhesion. Boyle's experiments on the respiration of animals led him to express his gratitude to "the Creator for having made the air so admirably subservient to animal life and enjoyment." Moreover, by numerous experiments, he established the law, now named Mariotte's, that the density of the air is exactly proportional to the pressure exerted upon it. Professor Tyndall also illustrated the influence of atmospheric pressure on the production of fountains. The power of water to transmit a shock was demonstrated, especially in the explosion of a charge of gunpowder in an iron bomb filled with water. The powder was ignited by an electric current, and the bomb broken to pieces. This plan, the invention of Professor Abel, of Woolwich, it is thought, may be applied in coal-mines, to prevent explosions by fire-damp. The principle of the hydraulic press was explained, and its action shown in testing the strength and ductility of iron and steel bars. By its means, Sir Joseph Whitworth has produced fluid compressed steel. As a final illustration of the mechanical action of water, Professor Tyndall commented on the remarkable "Parallel Roads of Glen Roy," near Ben Nevis, exhibited on a large map, and in a working model constructed under the superintendence of his assistant, Mr. Cottrell. After some remarks on various theories as to their origin, the Professor stated that his personal study of these roads confirmed the theory of Agassiz, who asserted that, at one time, glacial barriers stopped the glens and formed lakes, which by gradual subsidence formed these grooves or roads. In the model these glacial barriers were represented by plates of glass. When water was made to flow over the cols or little water-sheds of the hills successively, at

various heights, it was shown how the dammed-up waters in the glens formed lakes, along whose edges the roads were produced.

At the next Friday evening meeting, Jan. 23, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, C.B., F.R.S., will give a discourse on "Sea and Land in relation to Geological Time."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- From BAILEY AND CO.:
Who's Who in 1880.
BAZAAR OFFICE:
English Pottery and Porcelain. Profusely Illustrated.
BENTLEY AND SON:
A Pink Wedding. A Novel. By R. Mountney Jephson. 3 vols.
BOQUE:
Half-Hours among some English Antiquities. By Llewellyn Jewitt. Enlarged Edition, with 320 Engravings.
CHIATTO AND WINDUS:
Queen of the Meadow. A Novel. By Charles Gibbon. 3 vols.
HURST AND BLACKETT:
In the Sweet Spring Time. A Love Story. By Katharine S. Macquoid. 3 vols.
MACMILLAN AND CO.:
English Men of Letters: Southery. By Edward Dowden. Eyesight: Good and Bad. A Treatise on the Exercise and Preservation of Vision. By Robert Brudenell Carter, F.R.C.S.
A Belegue: A City. A Story of the Seen and the Unseen. By Mrs. Oliphant.
SANDERSON LOW AND CO.:
The Life and Writings of Henry Thomas Buckle. By Alfred Henry Huth. 2 vols.
SMITH, ELDER, AND CO.:
Mrs. Denys of Cote. By Holme Lee. 3 vols.

The Rural Almanac and Sportsman's Illustrated Calendar for 1880 is published at the Field office.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL GIFT-BOOK OF THE SEASON. Now ready, complete in Five Magnificent Volumes, royal 4to, cloth, gilt edges, 10 guineas; or in half morocco, 15 guineas; or in whole morocco, 25 guineas.

PICTURESQUE EUROPE.

WITH SOME OF THE MOST EXCLUSIVE STEEL PLATES EVER CUT. ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND COMPLETE SETS OF PICTURES EVER PUBLISHED. ILLUSTRATIONS BY THE BEST ARTISTS, WITH A SCRIPTURE TEXT.

From the "Times."
"PICTURESQUE EUROPE.—Next to the spirit of beauty which is breathed from every page the preponderating characteristic of this volume is variety. In one way or another this beautiful work should recommend itself to everybody."
From the "Morning Post."
"As an entire work 'Picturesque Europe' must assert its right to be considered as the standard book on the subject."
From the "Art Journal."
"Certainly we know of nothing to compare with 'Picturesque Europe'."
From the "Spectator."
"Nothing on so grand a scale has been planned before, nor anything, so far as we know, so well executed."
From the "Scotsman."
"These five volumes, taken together, are a splendid production. Those who can get all of them will be wise to do so. There is, however, no necessary connection between the one volume and the other, and therefore each volume is a beautiful present."
PICTURESQUE EUROPE.—The Volumes are published separately, £2 2s. each. Vols. I. and II. contain the GREAT BRITAIN. Vols. III., IV., and V. describe THE CONTINENT.
CASSELL, PETER, GALPIN, AND CO., Ludgate-hill, London.

SERIAL ISSUE, Monthly, 6d.

THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN.
A NEW MODERN MANUAL OF DOMESTIC MEDICINE, by eminent Physicians and Surgeons of the principal London Hospitals.

Part I. Jan. 2d, price 6d.
To be completed in 33 Parts.
"The Family Physician" is a book which ought to have a place in every household, and its contents should be pondered by the heads of families.—The Court Journal.
Prospectuses at all Booksellers, or post-free from CASSELL, PETER, GALPIN, AND CO., Ludgate-hill, London.

THE NEW AND POPULAR NOVELS.

Now ready, at all the Libraries, in 3 vols.

IN THE SWEET SPRING-TIME.

By Mrs. MACQUOID. Author of "Patty" &c.

FRIEND AND LOVER. By IZA DUFFUS HARDY.

THE GREAT FIRST HEIRESS IN ENGLAND. By Mrs. OLIPHANT.

LITTLE MISS PRIMROSE. By the Author of "St. Olave's."

YOUNG LORD PENRITH. By the Author of "Lady Flavia" &c. (Next week.)
HURST AND BLACKETT, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

THE JANUARY NUMBER OF MRS. HENRY AGASSIZ'S MAGAZINE, THE ARGOSY.

CONTENTS.

1. The Mysteries of Heron Dyke. Chap. I. Gilbert Denison's Will. Chap. 2. Mrs. Carvon at Home. Chap. 3. Captain Lennox startled. Illustrated by M. Ellen Edwards.
2. Vengeance Contains Rebellion. By Johnny Ludlow.
3. A Happy New Year.
4. About Norway. By Charles W. Wood (with Six Illustrations).
5. A Night in a Balloon. By Mary E. Penn.
6. A Christmas Party.
7. Beethoven's Pupil.

Sixpence, Monthly.

"The Argosy" continues to sail on Golden Seas.—Daily Telegraph.

"The Argosy" is the best and cheapest of our magazines.—Standard.

"The Argosy" is one of the marvels of the day.—London Scotsman.

"The Argosy's" contents are of a most attractive nature.—Advertiser.

"The Argosy" forms an excellent collection of entertaining matter.—Observer.

"It is refreshing to light upon 'The Argosy'."—Latest News.

"Johnny Ludlow is a singularly pleasant companion."—Spectator.

"The interest aroused in Johnny Ludlow is considerable."—Saturday Review.

"Johnny Ludlow displays a genuine sense of humour."—Athenaeum.

"Johnny Ludlow is thoroughly high in tone and healthy in character."—Guardian.

RICHARD BENTLEY AND SON, 8, New Burlington-street, W.

ABEL AVENGED. A Dramatic Tragedy.

By LADY FLORENCE DIXIE.
London: Ward, Lock, and Co., Salisbury-square, E.C.

PAINTING ON CHINA, PRACTICAL LESSONS.

By Madame La Baronne Delamare. Translated from the French by Gustave A. Bouvier. Price 1s. Post-free, 1s. 1d.—London: Leighton, Bards, and Co., 60, Regent-street, London (Agents for Lucien's China Colours).

THE STOMACH.—Everyone suffering

from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and the thousand tortures of a "stomach out of order," should send stamp for a pamphlet entitled DISEASES OF THE STOMACH.
Address: John M. Richards, Great Russell-street, London.

THE NEW ELECTROLYTIC TREATMENT OF CANCER and of SIMPLE TUMOURS.

By GEORGE EDGELOW, M.D.—Nelson and Co., 24, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, W.

CANCER AND TUMOURS: A Successful

Mode of Treating Certain Forms of. By ALEX. MARSDEN, M.D., Senior Surgeon to the Cancer Hospital, London. Price, with Plates, 8s. 6d.—J. and A. Churchill, New Burlington-st.

JUST PUBLISHED, post-free, two stamps.

DYSPEPSIA AND THE SEVERAL FORMS OF INDIGESTION. A small pamphlet of the distressing complaints and the complete Cures. By RICHARD KING, Esq., stall surgeon, R.N., 23, Warwick-street, Rugby.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

NEW NOVEL BY HOLME LEE.

MRS. DENYS OF COTE. By HOLME LEE. Author of "Sylvan Hall's Daughter." 3 vols. London: SMITH, ELDER, AND CO., 15, Waterloo-place.

NEW NOVEL AT ALL THE LIBRARIES.

MADEMOISELLE DE MERSAC. In a few days, 3 vols., post 8vo. London: SMITH, ELDER, AND CO., 15, Waterloo-place.

MAYSIE TREVOR'S MARRIED LIFE, a Social Novel of unalloyed interest, by M. J. Hotal, is commenced in the LADIES' TREASURY for JANUARY, and will be completed in the Yearly Volume.

ONCE TOO OFTEN, a Tale by C. J.

Hamilton. Author of "Edged with Thorns," &c., appears in the JANUARY NUMBER of the LADIES' TREASURY, price 1d. The volume also contains Notes on Dressmaking, Cookery, Poetry, Pastimes, On Dits, Questions Asked and Answered, Impudences, &c.

SOFA OR CHAIR TIDY, a New and

ATTRACTIVE DESIGN, easy to work and satisfactory when finished, is given in the LADIES' TREASURY for JANUARY; containing also Miss Severn's Conversazione, No. 1. By Mrs. Warren.

A COLOURED PLATE OF BALL

DRESSES, and Nine Full-Page Illustrations of the most fashionable COSTUMES clearly described, are given in the LADIES' TREASURY for JANUARY, price 1d. The "Ladies' Treasury" Fashion Plates are a highly creditable performance. But, although the Editor keeps her friends well posted up in matters of dress, she seems to take an equal delight in helping them in those numerous household duties which fall to their lot day by day.—Windsor Express.

"THE LADIES' TREASURY is in Reality

a Household Magazine. In these days, when education in domestic matters is so much insisted upon, we know of no magazine better calculated to help forward the work."—Treston Herald.

Sixpence Monthly; by post, 7d.
London: BARNARD AND SON, 10, Paternoster-buildings.

BINDING THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON

NEWS.—Half-yearly Volumes bound in appropriate covers, with gilt edges, at 5s. each. If sent carriage free with P.O. Order, to LEIGHON, SON, AND HODGKIN, 10, New-street-square, Fleet-street. The only binders authorised by the Proprietors.

TWENTY-FIVE SHILLINGS' WORTH

OF CHRISTMAS CARDS, for 2s. 11d.; or, post-free, 42 stamps. Suitable for folding screens, scraps, books, &c. 200 assorted in a box.
T. CHAPMAN, Stationer, 51, Leicester-square, W.

ALGAR'S POSTAL CARD FOR AUSTRALIA

AND NEW ZEALAND, showing new dates and regulations. Price, on card or paper, 6d.; post-free, 7d.
H and 12, Clement's-lane, E.C.

FOR ARMS and CREST send Name and

County to T. MORING, Inns of Court Heraldic Offices, 44, High Holborn, W.C. Plain Sketch, 3s. 6d.; Coloured, 7s. 6d. Seals, Dues, and Diplomas. Illustrated Price-Lists post-free.

FOR FAMILY ARMS (Lincoln's Inn

Heraldic Office) send Name and County. Sketch, 3s. 6d.; in colours, 7s. 6d. Arms Painted and Engraved on Seals, Dues, &c. PUGH BROTHERS, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; and 76, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. Prize Medal, Paris, 1875.

WHAT IS YOUR CREST and WHAT

IS YOUR MOTTO? Send name and county to CULLETON'S Heraldic Office, Plain Sketch, 3s. 6d.; in colours, 7s. 6d. The arms of man and wife blended. Crest engraved on seals, rings, books, and steel dies, 3s. 6d. Gold seal, with crest, 2s. 6d. Seal of Red, Black, and Gold, with crest, 4s. 2d. Manual of Heraldry, 40s. engravings, 3s. 6d.—T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourne-street, E.C. (St. Martin's-lane).

VISITING CARDS, by CULLETON.

Fifty best quality, 2s. 6d., post-free, including the Engraving of Copper-plate. Wedding Cards, 5s. each, 50 Embossed Envelopes, with Maiden Name, 13s. 6d.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourne-street, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

CULLETON'S GUINEA BOX of

STATIONERY contains a Room of the very best Paper and 50 Envelopes, all stamped in the most elegant way with Crest and Motto, Monogram, or Address, and the engraving of steel die included. Sent to any part for P.O. order.—T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourne-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

VITREMANIE SUPERSEDING

DIAPHANIE.—An easy and inexpensive method of Decorating Windows in Churches, Public Buildings, and Private Dwellings, by which may be produced the Rich Colouring and Scenic Effects of Real Stained Glass. Handbook of Designs and Instructions, 1s. 6d. Particulars, post-free. Sole Inventors, J. BARNARD AND SON, 33, Oxford-street, London, W.

CHROMOPHOTOGRAPHY

(KRAUS' PROCESS). The New Art of Colouring Photographs on convex glasses in imitation of China and Enamel Painting. Particulars post-free, and specimens shown on application at the Sole Agents, London: J. BARNARD AND SON, 33, Oxford-street, W.

WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS ON LOAN,

for the use of Amateurs and Students. The Subscription Portfolio contains a choice collection by leading Artists. Catalogue and Terms on application.—ARTHUR ACKERMANN, 191, Regent-street, London.

SCRAPS FOR SCREENS and SCRAPBOOKS.

Coloured Flowers, Pictures, Birds, and Landscapes, from 1s. sheet, 12 assorted, 10s. 6d.
WM. BARNARD, 119, Edgeware-road, London.

WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS

at RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly, London.

SETS FOR THE WRITING-TABLE and BOUDOIR.

IN POLISHED BRASS, ORMOIL, SEVRES CHINA, BRONZE, and OXALIZED BRASS, from 21s. to £10.

TRAVELLING DESK, 21s. to £10.

DRESSING CASES 21s. to £10

JEWELLERY CASES 21s. to £10

DESKS AND WRITING CASES 4s. 6d. to £5

ENVELOPE CASES and BOTTLING BOOKS 10s. 6d. to £5

STATIONERY CASES and CABINETS 3s. 6d. to £5

INKSTANDS 5s. to £5

CANDLESTICKS (per pair) 7s. 6d. to £5

POSTAGE SCALERS 8s. 6d. to £5

WORK BOXES and BASKETS 3s. to £5

PORTRAIT ALBUMS 4s. 6d. to £5

CIGAR and CIGARETTE CABINETS 7s. 6d. to £5

THE NEW "TANTALUS" LIQUEUR STAND 10s. to £10

THE NEW "TANTALUS" PLATE STAND 7s. 6d. to £5

THE NEW "LIFETIME" WRITING CASE 2s. to 30s.

And a large and choice assortment of ENGLISH, VIENNESE, and PARISIAN NOVELTIES, from 6s. to £5.

RODRIGUES' MONOGRAMS,

ARMS, CORONET, CREST, and ADDRESS DIES Engraved as Gems from Original and Artistic Designs.

NOTE-PAPER and ENVELOPES, brilliantly illuminated by hand in Gold, Silver, Bronze, and Colours.

BEST RELIEF STAMPING, any colour, 1s. per 100.

All the New and Fashionable Note-Papers.

A VISITING CARD PLATE, elegantly Engraved, and 100 Superfine Cards printed, for 4s. 6d.

BALL PROGRAMMES, BILLS OF FARE, GUEST CARDS, and INVITATIONS, &c., &c., &c.

HENRY RODRIGUES, 42, Piccadilly.

MR. SPURGEON, in "Sword and Trowel"

says:—"The straight, turned-up, turned-down, and oblique-pointed Pens of Macniven and Cameron are marvellously good."

"It is a pleasure to write with them."

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men."

The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

Sample Box of all the kinds assorted, by post, 1s. 1d.

MACNIVEN and CAMERON, 23 to 25, Blair-street, Edinburgh, Penmakers to Her Majesty's Government Offices. Est. 1770.

Beware of the party offering spurious imitations.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

GOLD MEDAL. PARIS, 1875.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—MOREL BROTHERS'

(Established 1810). Wine Merchant and Foreign Consignee Warehousemen, ONLY Address is 210 and 211, Piccadilly, London, W.

Specialities.

Montanches Hams. Russian Caviare. Pate de Foies Gras. Curious Old Brandy. Old Scotch Whisky. Old Vintage Ports.

NEW MUSIC.

MY LADY FAIR. Words by G. R. Sims;

Music by L. JAKOBOWSKI. New Song, sung with great success by Miss Fannie Leslie at the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden. By post, 1s. stamps.
C. JEFFERIES, 67, Berners-street, W.

CARISSIMA WALTZES. By FRED.

GODFREY. Founded on H. Pontet's popular Song "Carissima." These beautiful Waltzes will be performed by the band of the Coldstream Guards at all its forthcoming engagements. Post-free, 21 stamps.
C. JEFFERIES, 67, Berners-street, London.

NEW NUMBERS for CHRISTMAS of

HAMMOND'S MUSIC PORTFOLIO.

Price One Shilling each. Post-free Thirteen stamps.

Contents of No. 7.

Casino Tango (Waltzes) Gungl.

Bouquet de Bal (Waltzes) Lamotha.

Feu de Corail (Waltzes) Lecocq.

Feu de Corail (Waltzes) Lecocq.

Feu de Corail (Waltzes) Lecocq.

Feu de Corail (Waltzes) Lecocq.

Feu de Corail (Waltzes) Lecocq.

Feu de Corail (Waltzes) Lecocq.

Feu de Corail (Waltzes) Lecocq.

Feu de Corail (Waltzes) Lecocq.

Feu de Corail (Waltzes) Lecocq.

Feu de Corail (Waltzes) Lecocq.

Feu de Corail (Waltzes) Lecocq.

Feu de Corail (Waltzes) Lecocq.

Feu de Corail (Waltzes) Lecocq.

Feu de Corail (Waltzes) Lecocq.

Feu de Corail (Waltzes) Lecocq.

Feu de Corail (Waltzes) Lecocq.

Feu de Corail (Waltzes) Lecocq.

Feu de Corail (Waltzes) Lecocq.

Feu de Corail (Waltzes) Lecocq.

Feu de Corail (Waltzes) Lecocq.

Feu de Corail (Waltzes) Lecocq.

Feu de Corail (Waltzes) Lecocq.

Feu de Corail (Waltzes) Lecocq.

Feu de Corail (Waltzes) Lecocq.

Feu de Corail (Waltzes) Lecocq.

Feu de Corail (Waltzes) Lecocq.

Feu de Corail (Waltzes) Lecocq.

Feu de Corail (Waltzes) Lecocq.

Feu de Corail (Waltzes) Lecocq.

Feu de Corail (Waltzes) Lecocq.

NEW MUSIC.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE contains NEW and POPULAR DANCE MUSIC by D'ALBERT, LAMOTHE, F. GODFREY, METRA, and EMILE WALTZMANN, including the "Connaught Lancers," "Fantasia Polka," "Can't Stop Galop," &c. Price 1s.; post-free, 1s. 2d. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street. City Branch, 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

SONGS after HANS ANDERSEN. Words by F. E. Weatherly; Music by J. L. MOLLOY. The Little Match Girl. The Old Street Lamp. The Little Tin Soldier. Punchinello. Two Little Lives. The Dustman. Each 2s. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street. City Branch, 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

JAMIE OR ROBIN. New Song. Composed by Herr G. MENSCHER, and sung with the greatest success by Miss Lillian Bailey at the Saturday Popular Concerts. 2s. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street. City Branch, 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

ECHOES OF THE HUNT. A Transcription for the Pianoforte of White-Melville's Hunting Songs, "Drink, Puppy, Drink," "The Clipper that Stands in the Stall at the Top," "The Galloping Squire." By COTSFORD DICK. Price 2s. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street. City Branch, 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

WHITE-MELVILLE'S HUNTING-SONGS. THE GOOD GREY MARE. THEO. MARZIALS. 2s. net. THE GALLOPING SQUIRE. E. R. TERRY. 2s. net. THE CLIPPER THAT STANDS IN THE STALL AT THE TOP. J. L. HATTON. 2s. net. DRINK, PUPPY, DRINK! 2s. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street. City Branch, 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

JAPANESE LOVE SONG. Words by W. Yardley; Music by COTSFORD DICK. 2s. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street. City Branch, 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

NEW SONGS. THE COOING OF THE DOVE. A. D. DUVIVIER. 2s. net. MILLCHESTER MARKET (Words by E. Oxenford). C. H. R. MARRIOTT. 2s. net. SHADOWS OF THE PAST (Words by E. Oxenford). C. H. R. MARRIOTT. 2s. net. NEVER AGAIN. W. BORDERS. 2s. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street. City Branch, 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

CHARLES D'ALBERT'S NOVELTIES. THE CONNAUGHT LANCERS 2s. 0d. net. DRINK, PUPPY, DRINK! POLKA 2s. 0d. net. CAN'T STOP GALOP 2s. 0d. net. AFGHANISTAN QUADRILLE 2s. 0d. net. CANDIAR WALTZ 2s. 0d. net. CYPRUS POLKA 2s. 0d. net. CONGRESS LANCERS 2s. 0d. net. DISTANT SHORE WALTZ 2s. 0d. net. SWEETHEARTS LANCERS 2s. 0d. net. THE FANTASY POLKA 1s. 6d. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street. City Branch, 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

DANSE POMPEUSE, for the Pianoforte. Composed by ALFRED CELLIER, and performed with very great success at the Promenade and Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts by Madame Montigny-Rémaray. 2s. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street. City Branch, 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM OF HIRE OF PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, and AMERICAN ORGANS, by which the instrument becomes the property of the Hiree at the end of the third year, provided each quarter's hire shall have been regularly paid in advance. Pianofortes, from 2gs.; Harmoniums, from £1 4s.; and American Organs, from £2 10s. a Quarter. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street. City Branch, 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S PIANINOS, from 20 guineas.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S COTTAGES, from 27 guineas.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S GRANDS, from 50 guineas.

CHICKERING PIANOFORTES, from 120 guineas.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S ALEXANDRE HARMONIUMS, for Church, Schools, or Drawing-Rooms, from 5 to 150 guineas; or, on the Three-Years' System, from £1 6s. per quarter.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S IMPROVED AMERICAN ORGANS, combining Pipes with Reeds, Manufactured by Clough and Warren, Detroit, U.S.A. The immense advantages these instruments possess over the Organs hitherto imported have induced Messrs. Chappell and Co. to undertake the sole Agency of this eminent Manufacturer. A large variety on view, from 25 to 150 guineas. Price-Lists on application to CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street. City Branch, 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

CLOUGH and WARREN'S Favourite ORGAN, Compass, five octaves, ten stops, four sets of reeds, two of two and two thirds octaves and two of two and one third octaves, knee swell, elegant carved Canadian walnut case, price 25 guineas. With 15 stops, sub-bass octave coupler, and two knee pedals, 35 guineas. With twelve stops, sub-bass, and two knee pedals, 35 guineas. Illustrated Price-List free by post. Sole Agents, CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street. City Branch, 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

ALL INSTRUMENTS MAY BE HIRED or PURCHASED on the Three-Years' System. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street. City Branch, 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

A LARGE DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS FOR CASH. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street. City Branch, 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

ROBERT COCKS and CO.'S VOCAL QUARTETS, &c. (Part-Songs). Victoria (Henry Smart), four stamps; Godless the Prince of Wales and Let the Hills Resound (Brimley Richards), four stamps each; God Bless our Sailor Prince (Stephen Glover), four stamps; The Village Chorister (Moscheles), six stamps; and Queen of the Night (Henry Smart), six stamps. London: Sole Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and Co.

A HISTORY OF MUSIC. By W. S. ROCKSTRO. Post-free, 2s. "Will rivet the attention of its readers from the introduction to the closing chapters. No musical library should be without this useful little volume."—The Graphic.—London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

SCHOOL BOOKS (MUSIC).—Clarke's Catechism, 1s.; in cloth, 1s. 6d. Clarke's Elements of Harmony, 2s.; Sixth's Elements of the Theory of Music, in cloth, 2s.; West's (U. F.) Questions on the Theory of Music, 1s.; in cloth, 1s. 6d. Cocks and Co.'s Musical Cards, 2s.; West's (G. F.) The Pupils' Daily Exercises for the Pianoforte, 4s.; West's (G. F.) Teacher and Pupil: Three Piano Duets, each, 4s.; Hamilton's Modern Instructions, 12th Edition, 4s.; Appendix ditto, by G. F. West, 5s.; Hamilton's Dictionary of 320 Musical Terms, 1s.; in cloth, 1s. 6d. Piusetti's Daily Vocal Exercises, 3s.; Dictionary of Musicians, Past and Present, 1s.; in cloth, 1s. 6d. Rockstro's History of Music, post-free, 2s.—London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

THE SAILOR'S DREAM. A descriptive Fantasia for the Pianoforte. By J. PRIDHAM. 4s.; post-free at half-price. "It purports to be a musical rendering of the seaman's thoughts as he reclines asleep in his hammock. The idea is good, and it is admirably carried out."—Vide Brighton Gazette.—London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

THE HARVEST HOME. Fantasia for the Piano. By J. PRIDHAM. This piece promises to be more popular than his well-known "Sailor's Dream." Post-free for 24 stamps.—London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street; and of all Music-sellers.

NEW MUSIC.

NEW BALLAD CONCERT SONGS. 2s. each.

DOLLY VARDEN. By the Composer of "Olivia." Sung for the first time at the last Ballad Concert by Miss Mary Davies.

GOOD COMPANY. By STEPHEN ADAMS. Sung for the first time at the last Ballad Concert by Mr. Edward Lloyd.

I CAN WAIT. By Madame SAINTON-DOLBY. (Miss Mary Davies.)

THE MIDSHIPMITE. By STEPHEN ADAMS. (Mr. Maybrick.) Twelfth Thousand.

OLD TIMBERTOES. By CECIL TOVEY. (Mr. Santley.) Twelfth Thousand.

THE OLD OAK HALL. Vocal Minuet. By F. NEALE. (Miss Orridge.)

THE THREE SAILOR BOYS. By the Composer of "Twickenham Ferry." Sung by Mr. Santley. Ninth Thousand.

NEVER AGAIN. By COWEN. Sung by Madame Antoinette Sterling. Tenth Thousand.

LONDON BRIDGE. By MOLLOY. Ninth Thousand. Boosey and Co., 245, Regent-street.

PRATTEN'S PERFECTED FLUTES, Cylinder and Cone, commencing at 4gs. The Siccuma Flute and the Boehm Oboe and New System of Fingering. Particulars of all these Instruments upon application to the Manufacturers, BOOSEY and CO., 235, Regent-street, W.

BOOSEY and CO.'S BRASS INSTRUMENTS for Amateurs. THE DISTIN CORNET, from £3 10s. THE DISTIN CELEBRATED LIGHT-VALVE CORNETS, 7 and 9 guineas, are the best Cornets manufactured. THE DISTIN MINIATURE CORNET-A-PISTONS, 9 guineas. THE DISTIN BALLAD HORN in C, 9 guineas. THE DISTIN FLAG and POST HORN and BAND INSTRUMENTS at all prices. THE DISTIN MONTHLY BRASS BAND JOURNAL, 10s. 6d. per annum. NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE now ready. BOOSEY and CO., Manufacturers to the Army of Brass Military Band Instruments, Flutes, and Clarionets, 235, Regent-street, London. Manufactory, Stanhope-place, W.

THE MUSICAL TIMES for JANUARY contains:—Choral Association—The Great Composers—Mendelssohn—Appropriate Music—Cambridge University Musical Society—The Crystal Palace and Monday Popular Concerts—Reviews—Foreign and Country News, &c. Price 3d.; post-free, 4d.; Annual Subscription, 4s., including postage.

THE MUSICAL TIMES for JANUARY contains:—"A New-Year's Song," part-song for S.A.T.B., by Berthold Tours. Price, separately, 14d.

NOVELLO, EWER, and CO.'S CATALOGUES (1880). No. 1, Organ and Harmonium Music. No. 2, Sacred Music with English words. Post-free on application.

Now ready. THE ONLY COMPLETE EDITION. One volume, 518 pp., folio, handsomely bound, cloth, gilt edges, price 21s., an entirely new and carefully revised Edition of MENDELSSOHN'S ORIGINAL COMPOSITIONS FOR THE PIANOFORTE, including the LIEDER OHNE WOERTE. Also, a New Octavo Edition (518 pp.). Price, in paper cover, 7s. 6d.; cloth, gilt edges, 10s. 6d. "The volume before us is, indeed, a model of cheapness, combined with elegance and convenient arrangement. It contains, in 518 neatly-printed pages, everything Mendelssohn has written for the pianoforte, from the Capriccio in F sharp minor, op. 5, composed in 1825, at the age of sixteen, to his latest works, including several published after his death. . . . A student will find no end of interesting points in the work here collected, but to the more advanced amateur also they will be a source of purest enjoyment. We need not add that the stately volume before us is eminently adapted to serve as an elegant and valuable gift-book at this or, indeed, at any season of the year."—Times.

A New Edition of the LIEDER OHNE WOERTE, from the above (Eight Books complete), is also published separately. Price, folio, paper cover, 6s.; cloth, gilt edges, 8s.; 8vo, paper cover, 2s. 6d.; cloth, gilt edges, 4s. 6d. THE ONLY COMPLETE EDITION.

ELLIOTT'S HARMONIUM VOLUNTARIES. In one volume, price 4s.; or, in three books (each containing Sixty Voluntaries), price 1s.

Just published, THE SILVER CLOUD. A Cantata for Female Voices. The Words written by Edward Oxenford; the Music composed by FRANZ ABT. Price 2s. 6d.

Just published, LA LONTANANZA ROMANZA. Composta da G. ROSSINI. 2s. net. This song is printed from the MS. left by the Composer, and is now published for the first time. London: NOVELLO, EWER, and Co., 1, Berners-street, W.; and 80 and 81, Queen-street, E.C.

LAMOTHE'S NEW WALTZES. L'ETOILE DU BAL. Illustrated 4s. BLONDE ET BRUNE 4s. CHANT D'AMOUR 4s. Half price.—DUFF and STEWART, 2, Hanover-street.

NEW BARITONE and BASS SONGS. Buceleugh (W. O. Levey) 4s. My Bark and I (A. C. Mackenzie) 3s. Old Cathedral Bell, The (Oliver Cramer) 3s. Sir Rupert and Giles (Berthold Tours) 4s. Pilot's Farewell, The (G. Lardell) 4s. Half price.—DUFF and STEWART, 2, Hanover-street, W.

ONE GOLDEN HOUR ("A Maiden idly Dreaming"). By Gilbert A. Beckett and VIVIAN BLIGH. "A delightful ballad, the refrain of which lingers lovingly on the ear."—Dramatic News. Editions in E and G. 2s. net. DUFF and STEWART, 2, Hanover-street, W.

MY LOVE FAR AWAY. By M. W. BALFE. This celebrated ballad will be sung by Madame Marie Koze at all her concerts. Editions in C and B flat. 2s. net. DUFF and STEWART, 2, Hanover-street, W.

NEW DANCE MUSIC. Mill Wheel (Waltz) A. Hartmann. 4s. Le Billet d'Amour (Waltz) Rudolf Herzen. 4s. Liebesgedanke (Waltz) A. Auerbach. 4s. Connaught (Polka) C. H. R. Marriott. 4s. Tout à l'aise (Polka) P. L. Baburich. 4s. Love's Message (Polka) F. J. Langhlin. 4s. Venice (Quadrille) G. J. Munck. 4s. Little Doctor Faust (Quadrille) W. Meyer Lutz. 4s. Young Fra Diavolo (Quadrille) W. Meyer Lutz. 4s. All beautifully illustrated. Half price and post-free. J. B. CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

THE DANCE MUSIC of the SEASON. Madame Favart Quadrilles (solo and duet) A. Vizenfanti. 4s. Madame Favart Lancers (solo and duet) C. H. R. Marriott. 4s. Madame Favart Polka E. Deransart. 4s. Madame Favart Waltz Carlo Zotti. 4s. Madame Favart Polka Mazurka Victor Buot. 4s. Beautifully illustrated. Each half price and post-free. J. B. CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

MARGUERITE. Waltz. By CAROLINE LOWTHIAN. The New Edition of this popular Waltz is now published. Post-free, 2s. net. J. B. CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

SALE OF NEW MUSIC (80,000 Pieces) at a large reduction in price. The most popular Songs, Pieces, or Dances of the day sent, post-free, from 4d., 6d., 8d., 10d., &c. Best Editions, New Copies, all Publishers. Catalogues sent post-free. MOFFATT and Co., 3, Barnsbury-street, London, N. Est. 1827.

NEW MUSIC.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS'S NEW MUSIC. LA PETITE MADEMOISELLE. LECOCQ'S latest success. Now performing at the Alhambra Theatre with the greatest success. Vocal Score (English Words) net 10s. 0d. Piano Score (complete) net 4s. 0d. SONGS. Masarinade (sung by Miss Loebe) 4s. 0d. Trompette's Song (sung by Miss Loebe) 3s. 0d. The Notary's Wife. 3s. Yes, I will own 3s. 0d. I am from country parts 3s. 0d. When I am far away 3s. 0d. VOCE MUSIC. Lancers. Solo and Duets 4s. 0d. Waltzes. Ditto 4s. 0d. Quadrilles. Ditto 4s. 0d. Polka. Ditto 4s. 0d. PIANO ARRANGEMENTS. Cramer. Bouquet de Melodies 3s. 0d. Bull, G. Fantasia 2s. 6d. F. Pascal. Rigodon 3s. 0d. Velbac, F. Book of duets 4s. 0d. Other arrangements in the press.

LECOCQ'S New Comic Opera, THE GREAT CASIMIR, as performed at the Gaiety Theatre. VOCAL SCORE, 6s. net. PIANO SCORE, 2s. 6d. net. Lists of the Songs, Dances, and Piano Arrangements post-free.

BABIOLE. New Comic Opera, by LAURENT DE RILLE. VOCAL SCORE, 6s. net. PIANO SCORE, 2s. 6d. net. All the Songs and Dances are published separately.

FOR YOU. FLORIAN PASCAL'S New Song, as sung by Miss Mary Davies with such unqualified success. Post-free, 24 stamps.—London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 24, Berners-street, W., and 123, Cheapside, E.C.

CHARLES HALLÉ'S PRACTICAL PIANOFORTE SCHOOL. Section I.—No. 1. Pianoforte Tutor. Also 63 Numbers of CHARLES HALLÉ'S MUSICAL LIBRARY are now ready. Just published.

IMPROMPTU IN D MINOR. By CHARLES HALLÉ. New Edition. Revised by the Author. NOCTURNE IN F MAJOR. By CHOPIN. Edited and carefully fingered by CHARLES HALLÉ. THE LANCASHIRE WITCHES. STANISLAUS'S New Opera. Pianoforte Score, now ready, price 2s. 6d.; Vocal Score, 6s. Prospects, containing full particulars and prices, may be had of F. PASCAL, 272, Regent-street, W. or of Messrs. Erard & Co., Manchester, Cross-street and South King-street.

ERARD'S PIANOS.—Messrs. ERARD, of 18, Great Marlborough-street, London, and 13, Rue de Mail, Paris, Makers to her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales, CAUTION the Public that Pianofortes are being sold bearing the name of "Erard" which are not of their manufacture. For information as to authenticity apply at 18, Great Marlborough-st., where new Pianos can be obtained from 50 guineas.

ERARD'S PIANOS.—COTTAGES, from 50 guineas. OBLIQUES, from 85 guineas. GRANDS, from 125 guineas.

PIANOFORTES for HIRE or for SALE, from 25 guineas upwards.—JOHN BROADWOOD and SONS, 43, Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square, W. Manufactory, 45, Horseferry-road, Westminster.

BUTLER'S MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Violins, Concertinas, Harmoniums, Pianos, Flutes, Clarionets, Flageolets, Guitars, Banjos, Accordions, Melodions, Cornets, Drums, and Musical Instruments of every description. Largest Assortment in the Kingdom.—29, Haymarket, London. Illustrated Catalogue (50 pages) post-free.

P. J. SMITH AND SONS' IRON-STRUTTED PIANOS. "The best and most substantial instrument produced." 3, CONDUT-STREET, REGENT-STREET, W.

THE NEW "UTILIS" MUSIC CASE. Registered, for Outdoor Use, is of slender form, and, being carried particularly advantageously, is the most elegant style of dress. Sold by all Music-sellers, &c. Wholesale and Export. E. J. WILLSON, 21, St. Bride-street, E.C. London.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT. SUBSTANTIAL ARTISTIC FURNITURE (Regd.) OETZMANN & CO., HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.—OETZMANN and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, and 79, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, near Tottenham-court-road. Cabinet Furniture, Albion Works, Dinnington, Bedding Factory, Eagle Press, London, N.W. CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, Drapery, Furnishing Ironmongery, China, Glass, Paper Hangings, Pictures, Bronzes, Clocks, Pianos, &c., and every other requisite for completely furnishing a house throughout. Lowest prices consistent with guaranteed quality.—OETZMANN and CO.

SIDEBOARDS.—OETZMANN and CO.'S Large and Handsome Mahogany or Oak Sideboards, with high plate-glass back, price 15 guineas; or, in Spanish Mahogany or Oak ditto, very handsome, 25 guineas; noble Spanish Mahogany or Oak ditto, handsomely carved, and lofty plate-glass back, made and finished in the best possible manner, price 35 guineas. A variety of Early English and other designs in rich Spanish Mahogany or finest carved Oak, from 25 to 50 guineas.—OETZMANN and CO.

CURTAIN DEPARTMENT.—Handsome Damask Rep. and Tapestry Curtains, from 25s. per pair, the largest, cheapest, and best assortment in London; Cretonne ditto, from 10s. 6d. per pair; Madrid striped ditto, all wool, 15s. per pair; Muslin and Lace Curtains, elegant designs, 3 yards long by 40 and 52 inches wide, 4s. 11d. per pair, worth 7s. 6d.; very handsome ditto, 4 yards long by 52 to 64 inches wide, 10s. 6d., worth 15s. 9d.; magnificent Guipure Lace Curtains, 4 yards long by 60 inches wide, 14s. 9d. per pair.—OETZMANN and CO.

DOWN QUILTS.—OETZMANN and CO.'S EIDER and ARCTIC Down Quilts and Clothing combine the greatest amount of warmth attainable, with the least possible weight, and are warranted pure. O. and Co. sell only the test make—BUOTH and FOX'S. See Trade Mark on each article. Prices will be found below those usually charged. Price-Lists post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

RAILWAY WRAPPERS, CARRIAGE RUGS, &c.—OETZMANN and CO. have now on Show a large assortment of the above, all wool, at 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 15s. 9d., 21s., and 25s. 6d. each; also Real Animal Skin Carriage Rugs, Opossum, Raccoon, Wolf, Bear, Leopard, Lion, &c., at 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 guineas. Fur Foot Muffs, 4s. 1d., 5s. 6d., 8s. 9d., and 10s. 6d. each. Orders per post receive faithful attention in selection.—OETZMANN and CO.

ARTISTIC CHINA, GLASS, &c. OETZMANN and CO. invite an inspection of their large display of Royal Worcester Porcelain, Royal Dresden China Doulton Ware and Faience, Royal Sevres China, the new French Elevé China, Japanese and Chinese China, Nankin Blue and White China, the new Swiss Decorated Faience, French and English Terra-Cotta and Parian China Statuettes, Busts, &c.; Royal Berlin China, Dutch Faience, Flemish Ware, Vallauris Pottery, Venetian and Italian Glass; also, a large Assortment of both English and Foreign Table and Ornamental Glass of every description; the latest Parisian designs in Clocks, Bronzes, and both ornamental and useful China, many of which are Duplicates of Goods exhibited at the Paris Exhibition. Catalogue forwarded post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

POSTAL ORDER DEPARTMENT. OETZMANN and CO.—Orders sent per post, whether large or small, receive prompt and careful attention. Those residing at a distance, or any to whom a personal visit would be inconvenient, desirous of leaving the selection to the firm, may rely upon a faithful attention to their wishes and interest in the selection. This department is personally supervised by a member of the firm, and O. and Co. continually receive numerous letters expressing the greatest satisfaction with the execution of orders so intrusted. Persons residing in Foreign Countries and the Colonies will find great advantages by entrusting their orders to O. and Co. For further particulars please see page 287 in Catalogue, sent free on application.—OETZMANN and CO.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, post-free. OETZMANN & CO., HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Please Direct all Letters and Orders for PETER ROBINSON, SILKMERCHER and LINENDRAPER, to THE ONLY ADDRESS, 103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W. where the business was established in 1833.

STOCK-TAKING SALE. 1000 Dress Lengths COLOURED GROS GRAINS, usual price from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d., now marked for Sale at 2s. 6d. per yard. Remnants of COLOURED SILKS, 2 to 10 yards, including qualities from 3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d., now marked 1s. 11d. per yard. 500 Pieces of NEW COLOURED LYONS SILKS, at 3s. 6d. 80 Lengths of Rich BROCADED SILKS, including EASTERN COLOURINGS (present fashion), at 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per yard. 880 Pieces of guaranteed BLACK SILKS at 2s. 11d., 3s. 6d., and 4s. 11d. per yard. A special Sale of very wide RICH SILK HEPPIES and TERRY WOOL POPLINS, at 1s. per yard. RICH EVENING SILK COSTUMES, Trimmed Satin, Brocade and Velvet, from 4 guineas. 100 Black Silk Train Skirts, 18s. 9d. 150 Black Satin Skirts, at 1 guinea. PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.

STOCK-TAKING SALE. DRESS MATERIALS for WINTER and EARLY SPRING. ALL-WOOL ANGOLAS, CASIMIRS, and FOULE BEGE, reduced to 1s. and 1s. 3d. per yard. Fine FRENCH MERINOS, very wide, Black and all Colours, 1s. 9d. per yard. Wool Serges, in every make and colour, 1s. per yard. A special Sale of very wide RICH SILK HEPPIES and TERRY WOOL POPLINS, at 1s. per yard; usual price, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. Also of 800 pieces BEST FRENCH PRINTS and Brilliants, at 4d. to 6d. per yard. 150 Full-size Black Cashmere Polonaises (richly embroidered), now selling at 25s. each. RICH BLACK VELVETEENS, 1s. 9d. per yard. PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.

STOCK-TAKING SALE. COSTUME DEPARTMENT. 170 All-Wool Braided Serge Costumes 21s. 0d. 98 Do. 21s. 0d. 210 All-Wool Foulle Cloth Costumes 39s. 6d. 76 Fine Wool Poplin, trimmed Silk Velvet 68s. 6d. 140 Fine Cashmere and Silk 49s. 6d. 87 Rich Paris Models (half price) 3 to 6 guineas 167 Rich Velvet Costumes 2s. 11d. to 14s. 9d. 480 New Striped and other Skirts 2s. 11d. to 14s. 9d. A Large Collection of BALL DRESSES, from 10s. 6d. to 3 guineas. PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.

STOCK-TAKING SALE. MANTLE DEPARTMENT. FUR-LINED MANTLES reduced to 21s., 35s. 6d., 42s., 52s. 6d., 63s., 73s. 6d., and upwards. FUR SEAL PALETOTS and every description of Furs reduced. Great Bargains in Velvet, Silk, Cloth Jackets, and Opera Mantles; Children's Costumes, Mantles, Jackets, &c. Ladies' Cloth Mantles and Jackets reduced to 21s. and upwards. Several Hundred good useful Shawls reduced in price. PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.

STOCK-TAKING SALE. Spring-top fur-lined Gloves, 2s. 11d. per pair. BLACK PALETTES, 2s. 6d. per pair. Ten and Twelve buttons Kid Gloves, in Black, White, and light Colours, 3s. 11d. per pair. Black and other FUR TRIMMINGS, 1s. 2d. to 3s. 11d. per yard. Less than half price. MARABOUT FEATHER FANS with Peacock feathers, 4s. 11d. 3000 yards best French Gossamer, 1s. 0d. yard; usual price, 1s. 6d. Real Duchesse Lace Flouncings, 13s. 9d. to 42s. per yard. 7000 Real Russian Lace Sets, from 1s. 6d.

CASH PRICES. Parcels Free. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET, W.

ON an average about every seven days OPPOSITION VELVETEENS to the LOUIS are started and endeavoured to be introduced to the public notice under one name or another. Not only is the style of making up, and the stamping of the name on the back of every yard resorted to

IN ORDER TO DECEIVE, but they are actually asserted to be equal or superior. The Proprietor of the LOUIS Velveteen, whilst admitting that "imitation is the sincerest form of flattery," cannot but caution the public that the genuine article is stamped Every Yard at the back the "Louis Velveteen," in plain letters. Avoid all imitations under whatever names they are offered.

IMITATION MEANS MERIT. THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN. The Ladies are indebted for this fabric to no supposititious individual, but to Mr. LOUIS, the inventor. It has fairly aroused the jealousy of velveteen manufacturers, as is proved by the number of kinds now advertised, all claiming an equality with the "Louis Velveteen," which has given such universal satisfaction since it obtained so great a success under its own distinctive title. Imitations, of course, have been numerous. One has had to change its name and retire from its infringement, paying legal expenses; whilst others have been such transparent counterfeits that they can scarcely deceive. They even resort to the stamping of their various names every yard on the back, a method first practised by Mr. Louis to prevent ladies being imposed upon when requiring his speciality. The "LOUIS" is the only Permanent Oriental Blue Black. It has received the well-merited praise and approval of the various fashionable journals, and one (in alluding to these frequent imitations) denounces the practice as "A MEAN and CONTEMPTIBLE way to divert from their proper channels the fruits of a legitimate enterprise and labour."

EVENING DRESSES.—The largest Assortment in De Laine, Cachemires, Pompadour, Grenadines, Gold and Silver Grenadines, Damasse Silks, and all the New French Materials in the most brilliant gas-light colours. Lisette Grenadines, 49d. per yard.—JOHN HOOPER, 62, Oxford-street, W. Patterns free.

MANUFACTURER'S STOCK OF LADIES' WINTER DRESSES SELLING OFF, at one quarter off the cost, consisting of French Foulle Wool Serges, in the new, rich, fashionable, warm, dark colours. Price 74d. per yard. Patterns free.—JOHN HOOPER, 62, Oxford-street, W.

ANNUAL SALE.—REGENT HOUSE. J. ALLISON and CO. beg respectfully to announce that their ANNUAL WINTER SALE has commenced, and that they are now prepared to OFFER A LARGE PORTION of their well-selected STOCK at considerably REDUCED PRICES. Amongst Special Purchases will be offered a Parcel of 24-inch Gros Grains at 4s. 11d., worth 7s. 6d.; wide Sash Ribbons, from 124d.; Kid Gloves, at 2s. 11d., each pair guaranteed. Costumes, Mantles, and other Furs (good) depreciated by change of fashion, at very low prices.—Nos. 238, 240, and 242, Regent-street.

TO PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH RUPTURE.—PRATT'S WATER-PAD TRUSSES are the most effectual Cure.—Apply to J. F. Pratt, Surgical Mechanician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 420, Oxford-street, London.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE. PULVERMACHER'S "GALVANISM," NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY. In this Pamphlet the most reliable proofs are given of the vast and wonderful curative powers of Pulvermacher's Patent Galvanic Chain-Bands, Belts, &c., in Rheumatic, Nervous, and Functional Disorders. Sent post-free for J. L. PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 194, Regent-street, London, W.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism. LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 108, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 195, Strand aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1880.

PEOPLE I HAVE MET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THAT ARTFUL VICAR."

THE OLD EARL.

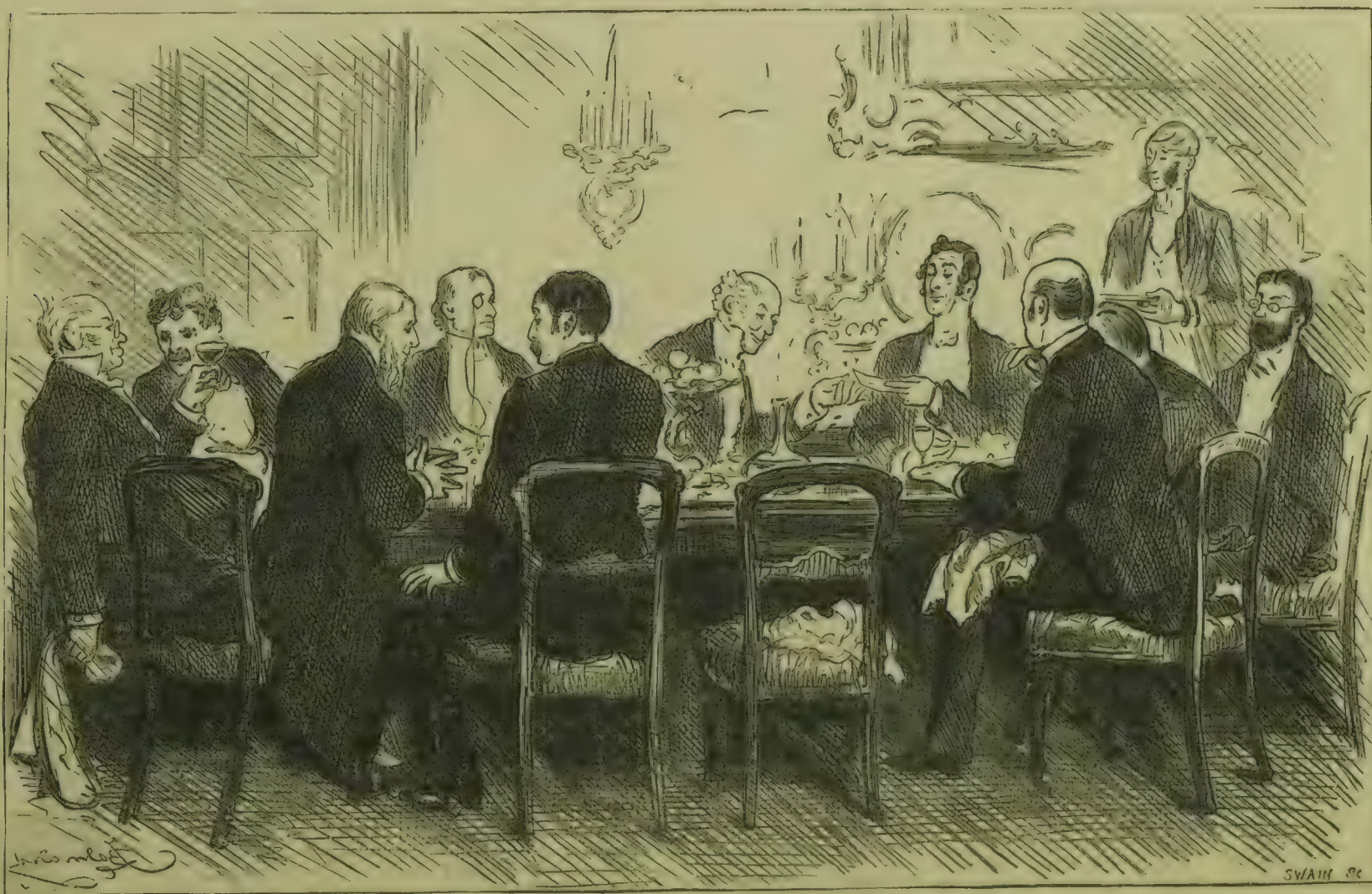
There is not an old-established tradesman of any credit at the west end of London who does not know Lord Rackland, and who is not proud to have the Earl's name upon his books, a judicious reverence for the hereditary nobility, combined with high prices and long bills, having ever been considered one of the truest principles of British commerce. There is no better customer than his Lordship, for he suffers his scores to accumulate without examination or remark, letting interest grow upon interest till they form quite a feature in the ledger of many a respected householder of Bond-street and Piccadilly. It is true that the Earl never pays in vulgar coin if he can possibly avoid it, and that it would ruin any fashionable shop-keeper to go to law with him; but the old-established tradesmen like him better for that. It is sufficient for them that his Lordship never objects to any item in their accounts. They are perfectly content to pay large vails every Christmas to his steward, his cook, and his valet to preserve so valuable a customer; for as to his means of paying, were he so inclined, there is no doubt whatever. The amount of his rent-roll is as well known as the rest of his private affairs. It is at least fifty thousand a year, and very probably twice as much; therefore the old-established tradesmen, who are seldom averse from good investments, are glad to see their bills get into the hands of the lawyers after years of waiting, and ultimately become transformed into bonds bearing his Lordship's signature, with five per cent interest, clear of income-tax. Then they open a fresh account, and have the satisfaction of watching it grow larger and larger, as before, while the interest on their bonds accumulates just as that on their bills had done. Thus everybody is pleased, and his Lordship most of all, for he has observed with quiet amusement that, if he can only hold out long enough, West-End tradesmen's affairs not unfrequently get into Chancery in consequence of a death or a dispute in the firm, when nothing more of their claims is likely to be heard of during his lifetime. What may happen afterwards is, of course, no concern of his. He is a philosophical nobleman, and thinks very calmly, and even with some comfort, of his demise under these circumstances. Besides, the tradesmen lose nothing in any case, for his custom of itself is as good as a fortune. Rank has so many imitators to follow its lead into a shop, that magnates of shoddy and red-hot Radicals even pay his Lordship's debts without knowing it.

The style and title of the Earl set out at full length are a joy for ever to conveyancers, who muse pleasantly on their bills of costs every time they recite it. "The Right Honourable Harry-Hotspur-Ellen-Heerman-Guy-Fox-Soccage-Smalsole-Petty-Smalsowle, Earl of Rackland and Mortmain, Viscount Escuage and Baron Advowson of Overall Manor, in the county of Middlesex," make up a considerable sum when engrossed many times in old English letters upon deeds and parchments. Certain of these names, too, have a meaning which stretches far back into our history—a meaning based upon what is most immutable in our national character. They signify that his Lordship is remarkable for that fine impetuous disposition common to favourite children and beautiful ladies who are accustomed to have their own way—that his noble parents despised conventionalities binding upon the vulgar, and evinced a proper regard for money by having him christened after an aunt whose will had provided that her property should only go to a namesake. The rest of his highly interesting appellations reveal the antiquity of his family, their devotion to Church and State, the elevation of their moral character, and their indissoluble connection with their native soil. The noble Earl may well be a true Churchman, since he is patron of twenty-nine livings, which he inherited from an uncle on his mother's side, who was a Nonconformist.

Reasons are not wanting to make it desirable to keep on good terms with Lord Rackland. There are old maids with



THE EARL OF RACKLAND.



"So he merely pencilled on the back, 'Can't you give it to some one else?'"

interminable tongues who glory in their cousinship nineteen times removed from his Lordship. There are mellow dowagers who have married Honourable or Honourable and Reverend Smalsowles holding precedence in society because of them. There are correct curates whose waistcoats button as high up as possible, and who are oracles of many tea-tables; hot-headed subalterns in the army and navy; venerable deans and apoplectic generals, who boast that they are Smalsowles whenever they can get any one to listen. All these excellent people are ready to take up the Earl's cause as a family feud in which their birthright is concerned; and there is no dearer thing than pride of birth to any well-conditioned person with a proper sense of self-respect. Moreover, no inconsiderable portion of the adult population of these islands who are acquainted with the names of their grandfathers could establish their kinship with the Earl by diligent search for a generation or two backwards; and relationship with a peer of his rank has so many solid advantages that searchers with time and means at their command are very much to be envied.

The Earl, for his part, has no wish to quarrel with anybody, and it would require much perverse dexterity to put him out of temper. He has generally had what he wanted, owing to the glorious equity and pure justice of our laws, which never deny an ultimate verdict to those who can afford to wait and pay for it. His desires, too, have been all confined to material things, and now in the sunny autumn of an agreeably spent life he is perfectly satisfied. His digestion is wonderful; his health, such as makes his existence one long festival. He never feels angry, because common people do not interest him enough to trouble him with any concern for their affairs. He honestly believes that they are outside his world altogether, and have no rights contrary to his humour. His code of honour, strict enough, according to club law at White's and the Traveller's, among his own set, does not apply to the people out of doors.

The Earl never had but one downright public row, and that arose from a mistake of a raw policeman, who did not know who he was, and incautiously arrested him while he was amusing himself after dinner in his salad days. Being let out instantly on bail, however, he sent his servant next morning to explain the case to the metropolitan magistrate before whom he was required to appear, and, of course, his Worship immediately quashed the proceedings. Indeed, his Lordship was himself accustomed playfully to observe that English people of title never do get into scrapes. "There are about four thousand of us," he would add, archly, "yet never within living memory has any one of us committed a crime known to the law. Statistics must be quite at fault as regards us. Peers of the Sovereign can do no wrong: that must be accepted naturally as a truism. But I am glad that all our connexions should be so perfect." His Lordship generally sips his wine slowly after making this remark, and perhaps is lost in admiration of the virtues of his order. He would be a bold Judge who should ever question them in our day.

Lord Rackland is a Whig in politics, because when he was young the Whigs were coming into fashion, and he had backed "little Johnny" against Peel, who was kindly called the "Ratecatcher." Accordingly, he is put down in almanacs and Parliamentary guides as a "Liberal." The Radicals even boast of him as an enlightened reformer, though he has never cared enough for public affairs to face the draughts of the House of Lords, and is far too clear-sighted to wish for any change in a system of government which suits him so excellently. All he regrets, when he regrets anything, which is only during the prevalence of easterly winds, is, that the hand of Time does not move backwards. He remembers the days when he was even better off than now. The Duke of York gave him two commissions on the same morning to quiet some people who had found out means of annoying him, and he had sent his butler to Parliament by the vote of his steward to keep one of his rotten boroughs warm till his agent had got the regulation seven thousand pounds for it of a nabob fresh from India. Now he is obliged to bring in his dependents, and can only cut off their supplies when they don't vote straight. "If that's what you call progress," remarks my Lord, drily, "I think the sooner we hear the last of it the better."

The Earl is fond of old fashions, even in speech and costume. He says "The Sur'rin," when alluding to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, and "obleged," on the authority of that type of fine gentlemen, the late Prince Regent. His well-trimmed face has none of the modern fripperies. It is clean-shaven, save for a neat side-whisker, primly curled. He has always the same cool, high-bred look and leisurely saunter. Age has not bent his shape or taken much from its elasticity. His eyes are bright and bold, and a phrenologist would note that his perceptive faculties are enormous, though his forehead is low and narrow. He is a man of action, not of thought. Other people have always been at hand to think for him.

His dress is neater and primmer than that of the new generation. He wears the peculiar broad-brimmed hat much turned up at the side, which was introduced into London by the late Lord Pembroke. A starched cravat of check pattern, in fine cambric, props up collars like the blades of hatchets. His boots are polished as brightly as mirrors by blacking made from a recipe only known to his valet, whose father served Beau Brummel, and who comes from a family of valets who are Roman princes. He wears straps, and a frock-coat of the Royal blue, well buttoned over a very stately figure upright as a dart, and still showing signs of the capital drill he was put through in the Guards before he came to his title. There is not a crease nor a wrinkle in his dress from top to toe. All his appointments are marked by cost and grandeur. His watch is a unique and beautiful piece of mechanism, the work of a maker who lost his sight in completing it. His rings and jewellery have an historic value, and are very expensive and handsome. Were he to give anybody more than the tips of two select fingers in shaking hands, a gushing acquaintance might inflict a severe wound upon him with the splendid ancestral ruby on which his signet is engraved. His equipages are faultless in taste. The quiet, unobtrusive brougham which waits for him of an afternoon at White's is a model of easy carriage-building, and the bays with black points, which match to a hair, and have such perfect manners, would be cheap at twelve hundred guineas.

The Earl has got half a dozen or more fine places in the country. Among them is a feudal castle in the North, which came into the family through a scrivener's widow, who married the seventeenth peer; an Elizabethan hall in Warwickshire, which was part of the portion of a rich goldsmith's heiress; a marine villa on the south coast, which was a grant from the Crown in the time when Lord Bute was Premier; a place in Perthshire, which was the dower house named in the settlement of the late Lord's mother, and about which there has been a law-suit for nearly eighty years; also a small shooting-box in Norfolk, which was gained over the dice at Newmarket from Lord Yarmouth, that nobleman having himself won it only three hours before from a dumpling squire, who shot himself next day. The late Lord and his father lived almost entirely on their beautiful estate in the valley of the Avon; but the Earl has never been there since one Warmenough, a man from Coventry, bought up his neighbour Devereux's place when its

former owner went through the Bankruptcy Court to Monaco, and back again.

He would not sell any of his places if he could, because he likes the credit of them; besides, they are tied up fast in the entail which the goldsmith's lawyers took care to have well signed and sealed before his daughter's wedding, considering that her bridegroom was married from the sanctuary of Holyrood while only heir presumptive to the earldom. Otherwise, my Lord has no interest in his son, whom he does not even know by sight, and has not spoken to these twenty years. They have not quarrelled; but Lord Esequae took up too much room in the Earl's life, and bored him. He was always getting in my Lord's way, and turning up in the wrong place; so the Earl asked him candidly one night behind the scenes at the opera, "What he would take to be bought off? We had better, perhaps, settle it between us," added his Lordship, dubiously: "it isn't worth while going to the insurance offices, is it?" "That depends on which of you will give most for my reversions," answered the young nobleman with equal frankness. "Well, my dear boy, try 'em," rejoined the Earl, much relieved; "try 'em, only please go away somewhere as soon as you can," and his Lordship considered ever afterwards that he had got well out of that difficulty.

He has none of the modern crazes about going to Paris, and is only too glad to hear that his son lives there, well out of his way. He prefers his light and airy town house in Arlington-street, on the sunny side overlooking St. James's Park. He likes to be near his own medical man, Sir Emulius Placebo, who knows his constitution well, and always puts a pleasing face on things, so that he is half cured before he knows what is the matter with him, and he never has any illness to signify, the hereditary gout of his great-grandfather having skipped over him "to pounce," as he gleefully says, "on Lord Esequae, who has often felt like an elephant at thirty-five." To say the truth, too, the Earl feels a much greater man in London than in Paris, which he truly declares is "overcrowded with heirs apparent out of work," and he adds "that he does not half like the ways of frogs since the break up of the second Empire, when the Club in the Avenue Gabrielle, with Caderousse and Citron, was really amusing."

He has a carefully reasoned objection also to dining out. He likes his own judiciously aired wines, and his own cook at home. He likes to have agreeable people to amuse him, but he has no notion of amusing anybody else. He looks upon mankind pretty much as puppets. He pulls them by some string which he has found out will move them when he feels disposed to do so, and when they will be moved. If not, he turns coolly aside, and thinks no more of them.

It is quite refreshing to note his placid scorn of difficulties and consequences. He has never met any obstacles which he could not overcome, and has seen gates of brass and iron yield to his touch, though they remained inexorably closed to others. Whenever the law courts or newspapers have pretended to carp at him, he has had only to wait a short while and see the world come fawning back to his feet as meekly as ever. He despises unsuccessful people, for he has a well-founded idea that the mainspring of power is money, and he believes that people who do not know how to get money and keep it are beneath notice. He has himself an almost comical idea of its value, having seen it work such miracles. He will brood over a sixpence before his fingers loose their hold on it, although he will give five thousand guineas for a race-horse, and chirp with his familiars over the bargain; for the horse will be a bargain if he buys it. Being a keen judge of value, he will give nothing for nothing. He never purchases a picture or a work of art: why should he? There are many scores mouldering on the walls and slumbering upon pedestals, or in glass cases, at his country houses. He likes to live through his income, getting personal enjoyment out of every guinea. He is not to be coaxed or cajoled or bullied or argued out of a single shilling; and would astonish an Old Bailey lawyer by his acquaintance with the seamy side of human nature where money is concerned. His information upon most subjects is astonishingly precise and accurate too, for although he never tires his eyes or wastes his time on books, he has travelled by a thousand easy high roads to knowledge, and has heard the latest word of the foremost of men of his time on the subjects which they best understand. He cannot be hoodwinked or deceived, and is a match for all sorts of sly hypocrisies. Yet there is nothing free and easy about him: he is no taking liberties with him. He has none of the hail-fellow-well-met manner belonging to out-at-elbows Lords who have seen too much of the world's wickedness. He never associates on equal terms with any person but those of his own caste and their sworn adherents. He would as soon think of smoking tobacco as of driving a hansom cab, and his manners have an exquisite polish.

The Earl's contempt for what are called "honours" would be cynical if it were not so unaffected and sincere. A Premier—who wanted his proxy, before proxies were abolished, and the votes of his freemen in the House of Commons—once offered him the Garter. My Lord got the Minister's letter while sitting over his dessert and cracking a filbert, for it was brought by a mounted messenger and marked "Immediate." So he merely pencilled on the back of the offer "Can't you give it to some one else," and asked Placebo to put it into another envelope and direct it. Then he took the filbert out of its shell and ate it without giving further thought to the subject. For similar reasons, he could never be persuaded to go to Court. He does not understand why he should be required to take trouble about anything. He regulates his life on perfectly intelligible principles. When enjoying his usual excellent health, the Earl has a dinner of eight covers every day at his own table. One very seldom meets another old Earl among them, or a young one, save now and then a scapegrace nephew who is lucky on the turf and whom he rather likes. Indeed, he knows too much of the private history of his own noble family to feel overmuch reverence for others. So his guests are all useful people. The Earl does not throw away his cook's triumphs, and knows the value of a nobleman's invitation perfectly. It is astonishing to see how many useful people will go to dine with a peer, and how very useful they will make themselves to get asked. A metropolitan magistrate for the district in which he resides, the smartest cross-examiner out, a sharp attorney not too much in view, a manageable editor, a club gossip, a man about the Court, a theatrical manager, a popular clergyman, are among the guests surest to turn up there.

Thus my Lord gets the cream of everything, and feels delightfully safe from molestation from without. Moreover, he supplements his dinners adroitly when he wants to use any particular person, and sets aside a certain sum for clever charities, ferreting out useful men in straits, and sending them a twenty-pound, or even a fifty-pound note at an opportune moment, if they are worth it. He is well aware that their good will and partisanship have a solid value, and that public opinion requires a system of well-devised checks when it is likely to be troublesome. Little Jenkins manages that kind of thing; and when the Earl wishes to pull the wires in any direction, Jenkins does it for him. The Earl himself is never seen or heard of, seldom even suspected, in that business. Each and all of these discreet arrangements have their purpose; for my Lord's family is so ancient and illus-

trious that many pleasing things have grown up around it, and cling to it in a picturesque fashion, close as so much ivy. He holds several profitable Crown leases. He has an annuity two centuries old, to which his right of inheritance by the female side is open to dispute. He is trustee of a forgotten charity, and no one has ever heard what becomes of the proceeds. He is hereditary Grand Registrar of Waste Paper for Scotland, which obliges all litigants north of the Tweed to pay him for keeping a clerk to receive fees on the sale or transfer of lands and tenements above the value of five pounds. He has something unexplained to do with the Duchy of Lancaster, and which weighs heavily upon legates. He has a right of toll over a bridge in Ireland, and is Lord High Free Forester of the Shetland Islands. The jetsam and flotsam on a part of the coast of Wales is assigned to him under a charter granted to Hugo de Smalsoulés by Edward III. He is trustee of a rich hospital, and has a perpetual charge upon the revenues of a college. He has a sinecure connected with the Excise, another attached to the Cinque Ports, another in which the Trinity House is concerned. He receives an annual payment in compensation for a lighthouse given to his grandfather by George III., and blown down long ago. He has a compensation allowance from the India Office, and another from the representatives of the Hudson Bay Company. His name turns up mysteriously at the heralds' office in conjunction with fees on titles and public honours; and again at the enrolment office. His Lordship's revenue is indeed the growth of many snug and comfortable off-shoots of Fortune, which have become luxuriant with careful fostering. He does not get so much as he might do by any one of them, and prudently leaves a large share to the deputies who do what is to be done, so that scandal is always hushed up. In official returns and Parliamentary papers the salaries of his sinecures look too small for comment, or are omitted altogether. Such highly respected people are mixed up with them that no glimpse of the truth ever comes to light.

Besides, the Earl is a good man of business, though people who do not know a great deal of him would hardly believe it. He is a consummate master of all the arts of his order, which foil an adversary and put inquiry off the scent till it goes hunting elsewhere in sheer weariness. He never says either Yes or No distinctly. He knows the irresistible spell which lies in courteous delay. He has a convenient solicitor, who will never act without the Earl's instructions, and the Earl will never act till he has consulted the convenient solicitor. He will on occasion write formal letters about nothing containing polite references to other letters of the same purport, till his correspondents get into an inextricable maze, and no one can show them the way out of it. He is never guilty of sharp practice himself, but his opponents find monstrous keen things done in his Lordship's interest through third parties; and if they are so wrong-headed as to get angry they find themselves face to face with a led captain and his attorney, my Lord standing outside the wrangle altogether.

Thus, on the whole, it will be seen that the old Earl is a fine ripe production of that admirable social and political system which exists in our free and great country. He is certainly free and great, and in times of foreign war or public trouble would sincerely desire that his tenants and dependants should fight for his ancient liberties. He might not think it necessary to fight himself, now the Army is officered by competitive examination, but he would be unreservedly of opinion that others should do so; and he gives preference to his own country as the most convenient place of residence now left for a nobleman throughout the whole world.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"The Literature of National Music by Carl Engel" (Novello, Ever, and Co.) is a republication in one volume of a series of interesting articles which originally appeared monthly in the *Musical Times*. Herr Engel was previously known by his learned works on "The Study of National Music" and "Musical Myths and Facts." In the book now referred to, the author has collected a mass of valuable information under the several headings, "National Music," "National Songs," "Poetry," "Dance Tunes," "Sacred Music," "Musical Instruments," "Treatises," and "Various Sources." An index adds to the utility and value of the work, which is worthy of a place in all musical libraries.

"A Third Set of Sixty Voluntaries arranged for the Harmonium by J. Elliott" (Novello, Ever, and Co.), contains a number of short pieces selected from various composers, past and present, and well arranged for the instrument named.

Messrs. Ashdown and Parry, of Hanover-square, have recently brought out a new and complete edition of the pianoforte studies of Stephen Heller, in twenty books, containing altogether one hundred and seventy-seven pieces. Heller's studies have long been held in the highest esteem both here and abroad, not merely for their value as exercises, but also on account of their rare intrinsic worth as musical compositions. In a preface to former editions the composer has stated that his intention was to promote the student's cultivation of powers of grace and expression, and especially a feeling for rhythm, rather than mere mechanical dexterity, for the acquirement of which there are such numerous collections of studies. The works of Stephen Heller previously issued under this title are, in the collection now under notice, interspersed with pieces from his other compositions which come as legitimately under the designation of studies as those with which they are here associated. The distinguishing feature of this new edition is the arrangement, in a progressive order of difficulty, either as to execution or style, instead of that originally observed, the composer not having attended to such classification. This has been done in Messrs. Ashdown and Parry's new edition by Mr. Lindsay Sloper, who is especially qualified for the task from his having studied under, and being on terms of intimacy with, M. Heller, who, we believe, has concurred in the altered order of his studies. The poetical imagination, refined feeling, and strong individuality of these exquisite pieces are such as should secure them a permanent place among the classics of the pianoforte; indeed, no pianist's library can be complete without them. The collection is a mine of musical sentiment and expression of an exceptionally high order; and will afford rich gratification to the cultivated intellectual musician in all the varied phases of poetical feeling. The work is brought out in a style worthy of the music and of the reputation of the publishers—the engraving and printing being excellent, and the text remarkably correct.

Messrs. Ashdown and Parry also issue some pianoforte pieces by Mr. Sydney Smith, well written for the instrument, and brilliant without being specially difficult. Among these are a graceful "Cantilena," a spirited "chœur de chasse," an effective "Grande Polonoise," and a well-constructed "Grande Fantasia" on themes from "Lohengrin." Mr. W. S. Rockstro's song, "Oh! bonny is my husband's ship" (from the same publishers) is a pleasing, while simple vocal melody, lying well for the voice and within moderate compass.

Messrs. Metzler have published an edition—with French and English words—of "Vulcan's Song," the characteristic piece—from Gounod's "Philemon et Baucis"—which has

been sung with such success by Mr. Santley. Mr. Arthur Sullivan's charming incidental music to Shakespeare's "Henry the Eighth" has been issued by the same publisher in a cheap and handy form for pianoforte and voice. "Harvest Home," and "The Babes in the Wood," are two cantatas; the first in the pastoral style, composed by Mr. G. B. Allen, the other, to Ingoldsby's words, in the comic vein, by Mr. G. Fox. Both will be found available for private drawing-room performance.

In "Parsifal," a festival-drama by Richard Wagner, we have a translation into English of the text of the latest work of Wagner, the score of which he is still occupied in putting the finishing touches to. It is scarcely necessary to remind musical readers that the composer is his own poet, his dramas being as remarkable in design and structure as the music to which they are allied. The version of "Parsifal" here offered will be welcome to large numbers to whom the original German may present insurmountable difficulties. It has been very carefully and closely made by H. L. and F. Corder, and is published by the firm of Schott (of Mayence, London, Paris, and Brussels), who are also the publishers of several of Wagner's previous operas.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.

CONCLUDING NOTICE.

To the true and earnest lover of art the preparatory drawings of a painter are often of not much less interest than his most careful finished performances. To all it is delightful, and to the young artist invaluable, to trace—as we have been enabled to do in some of the Old Masters' drawings exhibited in these rooms—the progressive development of a fine conception from the first rough memorandum or hasty draught to the final "working drawing." And it is encouraging to find in this present gathering some few living artists labouring patiently on the old lines for self-improvement and with respect for their art, not for immediate gain. But how few are they, compared to the mass! And what have most of these not to learn before they can be compared to the great of old, or even to their contemporaries in some foreign schools where good draughtsmanship is the rule, not the rare exception. The amateur critic, unfamiliar with works of this class, will be apt to think otherwise. Recognising here the same materials as those used by the Old Masters—the tinted paper heightened with white in the "lights," the bold granulous chalk strokes, the delicate pencilings, the exquisitely fine lines yielded by the "silver point" (first employed by the quattro-cento and early cinque-cento masters)—he will be apt to conclude that, where the means are the same, the end must coincide pretty closely. Those, however, will entertain no such illusion who can appreciate the knowledge of the human figure—that supreme test of fine draughtsmanship—displayed by many of those Titans of old: not only their perfect familiarity with its anatomy, but also the precise muscles brought into play by a given action, together with that wonderful power of rendering every possible foreshortening, some of those foreshortenings indeed only realisable with the aid of models prepared by the painter himself. In regard to many of the sketches, so generally dignified as "studies" in this display, we can in truth but smile at the naïveté that could deem them of interest to the public.

Although this collection is not so comprehensive as have been recent Black-and-White Exhibitions at the Dudley Gallery; yet several of our leading draughtsmen, such as Sir Frederick Leighton, Mr. Watts, Mr. Poynter, and others, are much more numerous and completely represented than on any former occasion. Mr. Watts, it appears, is not in the habit of carrying his preparatory figure studies on paper very far before attacking the canvas; in his drawings, however, will be found some hints of his elevated imaginative conception, a right sentiment in the pose, and both manliness and delicacy in execution. His portraits, in chalk, of Mr. Charles Newton (386) of the British Museum, and Mr. Thos. Wright of Manchester (390), are of independent completeness, and the finest works of the lifetime scale here. The amiable bland expression of this last aged head (in the execution of which red chalk is introduced with the happiest effect) is eminently felicitous. The numerous and highly interesting drawings by Sir Frederick Leighton arrange themselves into two main groups with distinctly diverse characteristics, marking separate phases of artistic development. First, we see the student scrutinising and copying nature and works of art, with the keenest analysis of outline and detail, and with a resolution and patience not to be defeated or surpassed—toiling to store up knowledge, not, it would appear, for immediate use, with some exceptions, and in order to acquire faultless precision of hand. These early studies are all executed in the finest, sharpest pencilled lines, nothing is suggested, blurred, or slighted; and already we discern the love of sweetness of line, cleanness of tone, and smoothness of texture which characterise the President's oil-pictures. Included among these drawings are studies of heads, flowers, and architecture—the "Steps of the Bargello, Florence" (415), with the armorial and other reliefs of the walls represented in "sudden" and difficult perspective; and "The Pozzo Corner" (394), the lovely well at Venice named after the Corner family. Some of the drawings are dated so early as from 1853 to 1859, the earliest of these being a study for the picture of "Cimabue," with which Sir Frederick made his youthful brilliant début; the latest and most remarkable, a study of "A Lemon-Tree" (108). In this last the growth of the tree from its roots to its outmost smallest shoots, through the ramifications and interlacing of its many branches, and the bewildering tangle of the changeable perspective of its countless leaves is traced with a keenness of vision and an unerring firmness and delicacy of line that can only be compared to the most elaborate drawing or engraving by Albert Dürer, and the finest handiwork of the Japanese. In the second group of drawings we no longer see the student humbly following nature, but the ripe painter designing ideal conceptions for pictures in a classical style, with necessary regard to composition and light and shade, but comparatively little attention to accuracy of outline and detail. Some of these, which we assume to be the earliest, notably 410 and 407, "studies" of female figures "for pictures," secure, though slight and hasty, much beauty, grace, and even grandeur in the contours; while a frame of three small designs (100) present more familiar charms of genre for which we were hardly prepared from this classicist painter. But corresponding for the most part to the succession of the pictures, from the poetical "Clytemnestra" (413) to "The Slinger" and "Elijah" (406), there is an increasing disregard of nature. For the anatomy of his figures the artists now appears to have trusted too confidently to memory; hence the errors in the figure of Hercules in the picture of the demi-god struggling with Death, the study for which is here (409), and in the Elijah of last year. Even in the studies from nature for drapery, as in the long series for the "Daphnephoria," there appears to be an effort at generalisation resulting in some loss of character and expression in the volutes and breaks. Concurrently with a relative neglect of nature, and conspicuously in the nymphs of this picture, there was an aim at Phidian largeness and nobility,

which, however, by overshooting the mark, led to the redundant fullness of the uniform female type in that picture. In short, besides the inevitable evidences of growth, maturity, and, as we must add, decline, the classic stylist does not fit perfectly on the realist and mediævalist; nature spontaneously produced the one, artificial culture the other; and this other has remained more or less artificial till now. It was only in the bronze sculpture "Athlete Struggling with a Python" that, in recent years, the President braced himself to the realisation of natural truth with the resolution of youth, and only in this is the Ideal fully wedded to Nature. Judging from this success and the characteristics of all the early drawings, we are inclined to think that sculpture, not painting, was Sir Frederick's true mission in art.

Respect is due to Mr. Poynter for his high and generally consistent aims since his early archaeological pictures. His ambition is to form himself on Michael Angelo, and this, with his habit of studying from the nude, are the best qualifications for his post of Art-Director at South Kensington. We see his emulation of Buonarroti, not so much in the choice of difficult attitudes or overcharged forms as in constant reference to the nude when designing his figures, whether for the frescoes in St. Stephen's, Dulwich, or for his picture of "Nausicaa" (420), or even if only for a silver vase (430)—the clothing of his figures with drapery, costumes, or armour being an after consideration. We see it also in his attention to anatomical indications and muscular action, as likewise in a certain manliness in the use of chalk. But Mr. Poynter does not bring to his designs the care, to say nothing of the intensity and profound anatomical knowledge, of his prototype; otherwise we should not find the defects of proportion, the undersized extremities, the imperfectly realised attitudes in several of these drawings, and which are only to be explained by inferring, as indeed is evident, that this artist frequently contents himself in preliminary work with a bare indication, slight and rough, of his intentions. Mr. W. B. Richmond, the new Slade Professor at Oxford, is another artist of high aspiration, accompanied also by delicate feeling, who adopts the methods of the Old Masters, but with a rather cramped Academic bias, which neither frees him from fault nor from a tendency to imitate other artists when before nature. In using the silver point, by-the-way, he essays to realise too much in the shading, and his markings of form in heads and extremities are occasionally harsh. In the frame No. 302 there is, however, an expressive head, and others in chalk are free and vigorous. Mr. Legros, the London Slade Professor, is known as a painter of ascetic taste, whose pictures are distinguished by an artistic harmony of low tones, and often contain old heads realised with equal character and hardness. As a draughtsman, he here appears not a little unequal in a series of heads from models and portraits, generally not very readily recognisable, of artists. The best, probably, is a dignified profile of Sir Frederick Leighton (319), though this is not free from exaggerations. In these heads the light and shade is usually rendered exclusively by straight strokes placed uniformly in a diagonal direction. The method is that of some French draughtsmen, and is not more nor less conventional than any other system of lines; it has the recommendation of enabling the student to confine his attention in the preliminary stages of his work to the general appearances, and the masses of shade and tone; it is obviously the proper mode for representing flat surfaces, but for this very reason it is as obviously less suggestive than the method of working with curved lines when curved surfaces and modelling have to be expressed. The incorrect quantities and doubtful perspective of several of these heads, should, it may be said, be condoned on the ground that they are hasty "time studies" made by the professor before the student under his care. This system of timing the student in the execution of a given subject, which has been introduced into the South Kensington Schools from the French, with the sanction we believe of the director, Mr. Poynter, should be of service, employed occasionally, in promoting promptness and concentration, but is liable to abuse, and may be made an apology for superficiality and all kinds of defects. Truth and thoroughness, not diffidence and *chic*, must ever remain the essentials of good draughtsmanship, and these essentials must be exacted, whether obtained by the long, loving lingering of a Leonardo or the facility of a Luca da Presto. At all events, an apology should hardly be needed for the Professor himself; and when we hear of Mr. Legros stalling about the provincial schools, making drawings and paintings against time, we are reminded of the "artist" who, some years back, advertised a challenge in which he backed himself against all the world to cover so many square yards of canvas with so many figures in so many hours. Mr. Legros' portrait of Mr. Poynter (307), which is accompanied by an impression from a plate etched from the drawing, reminds us also of the rather questionable introduction of etching into the curriculum at South Kensington. Etching of all the modes of drawing being the most difficult, because the most restricted in its resources, should therefore only be resorted to by the finished artist, not the young students of what are merely probationary schools. It is true that the very restrictions of etching compel a selective suggestive treatment; but the "suggestiveness" of the fashionable practice of the art by tyros and, with hardly an exception, by amateurs, can but be mere emptiness and a refuge or incapacity.

Mr. Millais acquits himself, we need hardly say, as a subtle draughtsman in a sketch for the picture of the "North-West Passage" (530), and in four illustrations to "Barry Lyndon" (311-314). The sound workman-like qualities of Mr. H. S. Marks' drawings are also evident, whether made for pictures of character or for decoration, and the artist's racy humour very frequently crops out, as in the studies at the Zoological Gardens for the picture of "Convocation" (527). Three life-size chalk portraits in the vestibule by Mr. Sandys are singularly elaborate and skilful in lineal realisation—carried out even to the pattern of a lace shawl and the filaments of the feathers of a fan; but the modelling of the faces is pushed also too far, the details of features and the effect (without a dark background) being rather hard and harsh. Mr. Holman Hunt's studies of heads are firmly and completely wrought, but their rigid literalism is forced almost to caricature. The proprietor of the Grosvenor, Sir Coutts Lindsay, shows he has been "through his degrees" as an artist himself in several studies from the nude, &c. He likewise sends a series of designs made for the decoration by him of Dorchester House, Mr. Holford's mansion in Park-lane, which possess appropriate architectonic character. Sir Coutts is especially happy in the introduction of playful *amorini*—see Nos. 534 and 261. The decoration by one eminent art-patron of the house of another is a pleasant incident in the history of contemporary art. Mr. A. Moore borrows classic style from antique bas-reliefs for his decorative figures, but he is more successful in heads than in attitudes and draperies. Apropos of draperies, there is scarcely anything here so perfectly well "understood," so searching, so complete, as a series of studies, on tinted paper heightened with white, for drapery for "Coriolanus" (338), by Mr. J. D. Linton. A sculptor might model from them.

Coming from such drawings as these to the series of

over fifty sketches, studies, and designs by Mr. Burne Jones, one might fancy on a casual inspection of many of them that a practical joke had been played on the visitor—that these are efforts from nature, and outline copies from more or more archaic pictures contributed by a ladies' school. No delicacy or timidity of faint pencilling can conceal, and nothing can atone for, the radical faults betrayed almost everywhere. Here, in an illustration of the "Song of Solomon" (360), is a seated figure which, if standing, would measure at least ten heads; there is a "Caritas" (375 if we remember rightly, or some other nude figure), with arms scarcely more than half the length of her legs. All the drawings of the nude figures are childishly feeble—see Nos. 373 and 515. Nor are the heads much better: the two sides of the face and mouth, and the nostrils and eyes, are hardly ever in perspective, while the beautiful convolutions of the ear are quite beyond reach. We speak of absolute malformations, distortions, or piteous swellings not merely of the peculiar type affected by Mr. Burne Jones alike for Venus and mortal maidens—the lank cheeks, the laggard eyes, the thick upper lip, the crane neck—see Nos. 362, 376, and 372. Such faults argue not alone lack of training, but of the intellectual, logical, analytical faculty essential to the draughtsman. Doubtless, however, many of the peculiarities are wilful. Obviously Mr. Burne Jones very rarely looks at nature in quite loyal obedience, but, on the contrary, through the eyes of some old painter or engraver. We see this in types, attitudes, draperies, gestures of hands, and drawn feet, attached by dislocated ankles to serpentine legs (515 and 372) borrowed from Perugino, Botticelli, Mantegna, and other early painters. Even in studies of drapery (377, 359) there is an imitation, unconscious it may be, not of what the artist sees, but of the rigid and multiplied folds and mannered "eyes" of old work. One of the best there is "Study of Drapery for Three Trumpeters in the Procession of Psyche" (353), yet the "motive" of the entire figures was common in early Italian art from the Processional mosaics at Ravenna to Mantegna. The appetite of the designer is omnivorous for everything not modern; but the assimilation is never complete: hence that which has the naïve charm of ignorance in the original smacks of conscious affectation in the modern imitation. These designs are, in short, a cento of divers styles—those of the north, the Byzantine, the Roman Cinque-Cento, and the Antique, as well as the early Florentine, being laid under contribution. It is difficult to say precisely what is original. Certainly we fail to find an original conception of high imaginative quality. On the other hand, there is plenty of ingenious and quaint fancy; there are decorative aptitudes variously manifested; the unreasoning passion evinced for early art we will even accept as sincere; and freely admit there is a delicate feeling for beauty and grace of certain kinds, and for expression, especially of the pathetic kind—witness the heads numbered 354 and 369. Still, the curious fact must be borne in mind that even merely hinted beauties, when foiled by defects, acquire a sort of pathetic fascination: a sketch by a beginner will sometimes seize or suggest a trait of loveliness that might elude a master. And the spectator often brings more to a work than its author supplies; take, for instance, "Blind Love" (507), a chubby-nosed young girl with closed eyes: there is absolutely nothing in the girl or workmanship to care for; yet, viewed in connection with the suggestion of the title, the drawing may touch the heart. But while admitting that Mr. Burne Jones possesses artistic instincts, though only half articulate, and whatever the charm of early unconsciously immature art, the question is—is imitation of, and plagiarism from, such art desirable in this nineteenth century; and are these Venuses and love-lorn damsels, haggard with "unfulfilled love," in healthy taste; and is this draughtsmanship to be accepted as a standard for our young students' endeavour? Is it not rather a second-hand art that could only exist in an age of mock revival—an age that has no real forward impulsion or style of its own, but must content itself by harking back till dilettanti artists and critics can steal a patchwork from the Past to clothe its nakedness? What can be said of contemporary judgments when we hear critics—men who should be leaders of public opinion—comparing these pigny puerile studies and designs of Mr. Burne Jones to those of Leonardo da Vinci;—to those of Leonardo!—the most profound and philosophic student of nature, the most original creative genius, the most scientific draughtsman of any age, and the painter of the most pathetically dramatic picture in the world!

MOUNTAIN FARMING IN MAYO.

The large county of Mayo, extending fifty-eight miles in length and seventy-two in breadth, forms with Sligo and Galway and Roscommon that wild Celtic region of the West, the province of Connaught, which is still the poorest and rudest part of Ireland. Mayo has a seacoast exposed both north and west to the open Atlantic, with lofty cliffs, deep bays and creeks, and clustering islands, not unlike the north-west part of Scotland, including Ross-shire and Caithness. It is a very mountainous tract of country, with summits attaining the height of 2000 ft. to 2600 ft., as those of Nephin, Slieve Car, Cusheam-curragh, Berreen Corrough, Slieve More, and Slieve Croghan. The lowland districts have a rich loamy soil, with a limestone subsoil, but the greater part of the land consists of barren moors, which are like Dartmoor, in Devonshire, incumbered with huge rocks, (called in the West of England "tors") either protruding through the thin heathery turf from the mass of granite that lies beneath, or else scattered in loose heaps and detached fragments over the hillside. The difficulty of ploughing, harrowing, or in any way properly cultivating, such land as this, may almost be imagined even without the aid of our Illustration, which is an actual Sketch taken by one of our own Artists, who visited the West of Ireland some years ago. It is scarcely to be expected that land of this description should pay any rent in its present state; but then the peasantry should be content to give it up, and become hired labourers, for any enterprising capitalist, who will attempt its cultivation by the aid of machinery, first blasting and breaking up and removing these dreadful blocks of stone, which are far beyond the strength of a poor woman and her husband, assisted by horse or donkey. The exact spot where our Artist, Mr. John Proctor, made the Sketch we have engraved, was close to the Pontoon Lough, on the road between Castlebar and Ballina, near the ridge of mountain called "The Rocks." Some good soil is to be found in the crevices and hollows between the masses of rock; and here are the poor little cabins, built of turf and stones, inhabited by hard-living families, who grow potatoes and even oats in small patches of ground, wherever the boulders will let them put in any seed. There is seldom pasture for a cow, but they usually contrive to keep a pig. The harrow for the oat-field, as our Illustration shows, is an implement of the rudest make, and it has to be guided, or lifted over the stones, by the wife's hand which holds it with a rope of straw. The horse, most likely borrowed or hired for the day, is led by her husband, and so they make shift to do the work. It is a fine example of agriculture in the civilised nineteenth century, and in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.



SKETCHES IN IRELAND: HARROWING UNDER DIFFICULTIES, MOUNTAIN FARM IN COUNTY MAYO.—SEE PAGE 67.



1. Entrance Gateway to Governor's House. 2. Courtyard and Governor's House. 3. Entrance from Southwark Bridge-road. 4. Front of Prison and Racquet Court.
5. One of the Rooms. 6. Chapel. 7. Corridor. 8. Room in which Lord George Gordon was imprisoned. 9. Poor Debtor's side of Prison.

SKETCHES OF THE QUEEN'S BENCH PRISON.—SEE PAGE 70.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The new season of the Carl Rosa Opera Company opened last Saturday evening with a performance of Wagner's "Rienzi," to the English text adapted specially by Mr. J. P. Jackson, as produced by Mr. Rosa at Her Majesty's Theatre during his last year's season. On that occasion the title-character was very successfully sustained by Mr. Joseph Maas, who is now replaced in the part by Herr Schott. This eminent German tenor made his first stage appearance here, but was before favourably known to London audiences by his concert performances. His success in Rienzi was considerable, although he sang under the disadvantageous influences of the weather. Herr Schott's voice is of that resonant and robust quality that is more effective in passages of declamatory energy than in those of tender sentiment; and accordingly he was most successful in such instances as those of Rienzi's addresses to the people and the nobles, the scene with the conspirators, and that of the preparation for battle. The prayer in the last act was given with much earnest feeling, as was much of Rienzi's music in the scenes with Irene. This latter character was sustained by Mlle. Lido, who sang with refined expression throughout. Another addition to Mr. Rosa's company was Miss Abu, who, in the small part of the Messenger of Peace, displayed an agreeable voice and good style. To Miss Josephine Yorke special praise is due for her excellent performance as Adriano. In several instances that lady produced a marked effect, particularly by her delivery of the important air at the beginning of the third act. As in last year's performance, the characters of Paolo Orsini and Cecco del Vecchio were efficiently sustained, respectively, by Mr. Walter Bolton and Mr. Snazelle; other parts having been satisfactorily filled by Mr. Leslie Crotty (Stefano Colonna), Mr. G. Conly (the Papal Legate), and Mr. D. Thomas (Baroncelli). The orchestral portions of the score were admirably rendered (exception being taken to the exaggerated force with which the brass instruments were used), and the chorus-singing was exceptionally good. The scenery, costumes, and processional effects were again splendid in variety and beauty. Mr. Randegger conducted with great ability.

On Monday "Carmen" was given; in all essential respects the same as last year, including Madame Dolaro's spirited performance of the title-character, Miss Gaylord's excellent representation of the part of Michaela having again been an important feature. The character of Paquita was transferred to Miss Abu; Signor Leli was José; Mr. W. Bolton, Escamillo; Mr. C. Lyall, Remendado; and Mr. Snazelle, Dancaïro—all as before. Mr. Randegger conducted the performance.

On Tuesday "Mignon" was produced for the first time here in English. Of this popular work of M. Ambrose Thomas we have so often spoken, in reference to its frequent repetition at both our Italian opera houses, that comment on the music is now unnecessary. In Tuesday's performance the title-character was sustained by Miss Julia Gaylord with great success, her acting and singing having been admirable throughout. Among the many points that produced a marked impression may be specified the delivery of Mignon's romance, "Knowest thou that dear land," her share in the "Swallow duet" (encored); in the toilette scene with Filina (including the "Styrienne") Mignon's farewell to Wilhelm, her recognition of her father in the old harper, Lothario; and her final scene of restoration to her lover. Excellent also was the performance of Miss Georgina Burns as the volatile actress, Filina, whose music was given by that lady with brilliant effect. Her florid vocalisation was displayed with special success in several instances, especially in the "Polonaise," "I am Titania," which elicited enthusiastic applause. Madame Dolaro was the representative of Frederick, and made her chief effect in the "Rondo-Gavotte" in the second act. Mr. Joseph Maas, as Wilhelm, sang with good cantabile style, and was especially applauded in the delivery of the song in which he takes his farewell of Mignon. Mr. Leslie Crotty, as Lothario, sang his music impressively; Mr. G. H. Betjemann was an efficient Giano, and Mr. C. Lyall gave a quaint impersonation of Laertes, the actor. The orchestra and chorus were, as usual with this company, eminently satisfactory throughout. The charming orchestral movement preceding the second act had to be repeated. On this occasion Mr. John Pew conducted.

"Rienzi" was announced for repetition on Wednesday evening, "Carmen" on Thursday, and "Mignon" on the following evening. The first matinée is to take place to-day (Saturday), when "Rienzi" is to be given again, "The Bohemian Girl" being promised for the night performance. On Tuesday night the late Hermann Goetz's "The Taming of the Shrew" is to be produced. The English text of "Carmen" is that which was skilfully adapted, for last year's performances, by Mr. Henry Hersee—the version of the book of "Mignon" having been well rendered by Mr. Arthur Mathison.

The series of Mr. John Boosey's "London Ballad Concerts" was continued on Wednesday with the first evening performance of the New Year.

Rossini's "Moses in Egypt" was announced for performance by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) evening, with Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington, Enquist, and Julia Elton; Messrs. E. Lloyd-Cummings, W. Wells, Hilton, Bridson, and Santley as principal vocalists.

Madame Jenny Viard-Louis will give her first Matinée de Musique de Chambre at Steinway Hall next Thursday, the 22nd inst. Madame Edith Touzeau and Signor Ghiberti are announced as the vocalists; and Madame Viard-Louis, M. Hollander, and M. Lasserre as the instrumentalists; Mr. Carter conducting.

Dr. John Stainer, organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, and Mr. John Thomas, harpist to her Majesty, have been appointed principal musical adjudicators at the Welsh National Festival, or Eisteddfod, to be held at Carnarvon in August next. The chief prize offered for choral singing is £150 and a gold medal to choirs numbering not under one hundred and not over 150 voices, for the best rendering of "See from his post" (Handel's "Belshazzar"), and the last chorus from Rossini's "Stabat Mater" (Novello's version). The total amount of money offered as prizes in this year's festival exceeds £350, while the total in all departments is close upon £700.

THEATRES.

A new comedy in three acts, entitled "Midge," was produced on Monday at the Royalty, now under the conduct of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Burnett (Miss Jenny Lee). The production is the joint authorship of Mr. Burnett and Mr. R. J. Martin. The character, like that of Jo, has evidently been designed for Mrs. Burnett, and intended to bring out her peculiar attributes. It is accompanied with new scenery by Mr. Bruce Smith. A piece of this kind is remarkably well suited for a small house like the present, and will probably meet with an appreciative audience; a critical one it does not aspire to claim. Suffice it for the present to say that Midge is a young girl, whose infancy has been passed with masculine companions,

and whose character has been modified by such surroundings. She is the daughter of a supposed Colonel Preston, a man of limited means, and is early made acquainted with the inconveniences of poverty. Her manners are as eccentric as her training; but her eccentricity gains her the love of a young nobleman. Even he, however, becomes shocked by her behaviour. Ultimately, the native goodness of her heart overcomes all difficulties. The piece was well played and well received.

The wonderful exhibition of memory which Mr. Brandram exhibits drew on Tuesday a large audience at Willis's Rooms, to his recitation of "The Merchant of Venice," which he repeated from beginning to end without a hitch or error of any kind. He is admirable likewise for indicating character, and distinguished the different rôles, without resorting to any violent means of accomplishing his end. He proposes, on following evenings, to render the same service to other plays of our greatest dramatic poet—namely, "Romeo and Juliet," "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Much Ado about Nothing," "Twelfth-Night," "Hamlet," "Tempest," "Macbeth," and "As You Like It." These are great achievements, and rich boons to an educated public, which regrets that it has so seldom an opportunity of witnessing the enactment of Shakespeare's wonderful dramas in full.

An amateur performance in aid of the funds of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools, Russell-hill, will be given by the Connaught Dramatic Club at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, on Thursday next, the 22nd inst., at seven p.m. The programme includes "Little Daisy," by T. J. Williams, Esq., and "Weak Woman," by H. J. Byron, Esq. The band of the Honourable Artillery Company will be in attendance. The net proceeds of seven previous performances amount to £572.

THE QUEEN'S BENCH PRISON.

The demolition of this famous old place of confinement for debtors and defaulters, situated at the end of the Borough-road, in Southwark, is an occasion for us to give some illustrations of its interior, and of the aspect of its principal buildings. It is, perhaps, scarcely needful to remark that, under the reign of a masculine Sovereign instead of Queen Victoria, we should call it "the King's Bench." The strictly proper name of it, since the Act of Parliament 5th of Victoria, chapter 22, has been "the Queen's Prison," and that of "Queen's Bench" was obsolete and antiquated. It is one of the most ancient places devoted to such a purpose in London. There was the Marshalsea, which was the prison of the Court of the Knight Marshal, for the punishment of all offences done in the Royal Household or within the precincts of the Royal Palace. There was also, in the same part of the town, the Borough of Southwark, this prison for offenders committed to custody by order of the Justices of the King's Bench. In the reign of King Richard II., in 1381, the rebels led by Wat Tyler broke into both these prisons, and put to death the Governor of each establishment. Bishop Bonner was imprisoned in the Marshalsea under Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth, and many political or religious offenders were confined there in the Stuart reigns. It was afterwards made a debtors' prison, till its abolition, in 1849; and every reader of "Little Dorrit," which Dickens wrote from his personal recollection of the former residence of his own father in that place, will know something of the Marshalsea. The Queen's or King's Bench prison was not unlike the Marshalsea of those days in its internal management, being, in fact, for some time associated with it for identical uses; not merely for debtors, but also for persons committed on charges of libel, assault, sedition, and other misdemeanours, or by military and naval courts-martial. It was not, however, the same building, nor standing on the same site, as that more ancient King's Bench Prison to which Prince Hal, afterwards Henry V., was sent by Chief Justice Gascoigne, and which stood adjoining the old Marshalsea, on the east side of High-street. It was rebuilt after being destroyed by fire in Lord George Gordon's "No Popery" riots of 1780. The previous building had been visited and described by John Howard, and by Smollett, the novelist; it was, in 1768, the scene of another political riot, when John Wilkes lay imprisoned there, and the mob tried to release him. The modern range of buildings extended 120 yards in length, within a spacious area inclosed by walls 30 ft. high, which were surmounted by iron chevaux-de-frise. The south front was adorned with a central pediment, beneath which was the prison chapel. The prison contained 224 apartments, eight of which, larger than the others, were called state-rooms, and were designed for the second-class of Crown prisoners, but the use of them could be had by payment of a certain hire to the Marshal or Governor. A sort of street, within the walls, contained shops for the purchase of meat, vegetables, coals and candles, groceries, tobacco, stationery, and other commodities, two licensed taverns or wine-shops, a coffee-house, and other conveniences for those who had money to spend, or whose friends chose to treat them. But the debtors could obtain, by paying a stipulated fee, varying in the way of per-centage on the amount of their debt, leave to go out for the day and walk about freely within the local "rules" or "liberties," which extended to nearly all the Borough of Southwark. They were obliged, however, to return and to be locked up at night, as the Marshal or Deputy was answerable for their safe keeping. Many of their wives and children lived in the prison with them, and some had their servants, the whole number of inmates being eight hundred or a thousand. This manner of life is described by Dickens, not only in "Little Dorrit," but in the account of Mr. Pickwick's residence in the Fleet Prison. Among those noted men of letters and artists of the last generation who passed some of their time in the King's Bench were George Morland, the painter; Combe, the author of "Dr. Syntax;" and B. R. Haydon, the painter. Admiral Lord Cochrane was imprisoned here in 1815 for an alleged fraudulent report to gain money on the Stock Exchange; but he escaped out of the prison, and went to take his seat, as M.P. for Westminster, in the House of Commons. The statute of 1842, by which this prison was put under the immediate control of the Home Secretary, stopped the old irregularities and abuses of its management. It was afterwards used for the detention of soldiers and sailors under sentences passed by court-martial. Our illustrations consist of views of the entrance gateway, the governor's house, the racquet-court, the chapel, the "poor debtors' side," a corridor, and one or two of the rooms of that which will long be remembered as "the Queen's Bench Prison."

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Sir Henry Evelyn Wood is to have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while in command of the Chatham district.

The King of Italy has conferred upon Mr. Samuel Smiles the rank of Chevalier of Saints Maurice and Lazare "as a token of his Majesty's appreciation of his very valuable works;" and the insignia of the Order have been forwarded to Mr. Smiles, along with a complimentary letter from Count Visone, Minister of the Household.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF RODEN.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Jocelyn, Earl of Roden, Viscount Jocelyn, Baron Newport of Newport, in the Peerage of Ireland, Baron Clanbrassil of Hyde Hall, Herts, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet of England, a Lord in Waiting on the Queen, and formerly Lieutenant 1st Life Guards, died on the 10th inst. His Lordship was born Nov. 22, 1846, the eldest son of Robert, Viscount Jocelyn, M.P., by the Lady Frances Elizabeth Cowper, his wife, youngest daughter of Peter, fifth Earl Cowper, F.R.S.; and inherited the peerage honours at the death of his grandfather, Robert, third Earl of Roden, K.P., in 1870. Lord Roden was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in early life served for a few years in the Life Guards, and also in the Herts Yeomanry. In 1874 he was appointed a Lord in Waiting to the Queen. His Lordship having died unmarried, the title devolves on his uncle, the Hon. Strange Jocelyn, now fifth Earl of Roden, Lieutenant-Colonel, late Scots Guards, a distinguished Crimean officer, born June 5, 1823, who married, July 31, 1851, the Hon. Sophia Hobhouse, daughter and coheir of John-Cam, Lord Broughton, G.C.B., and has an only child, Lady Violet Charlotte Julia Maria Jocelyn.

LORD GEORGE A. BEAUCLERK.

Lord George Augustus Beauclerk, Major, formerly of the 6th Dragoon Guards, died on the 3rd inst., in his sixty-second year. His Lordship was the youngest son of William, eighth Duke of St. Albans, by his second wife, Maria Janetta, only daughter and heir of John Nelthorpe, Esq., of Little Grimby Hall, Lincolnshire; and was brother of William Aubrey de Vere, ninth Duke of St. Albans, the father of the present Duke. Lord George served in the Crimean war, and retired from the Army as Major 10th Hussars in 1857.

HON. GERALD NORMANBY FITZ-GIBBON.

The Hon. Gerald Normanby Fitz-Gibbon, of Mount Shannon, in the county of Limerick, J.P. and D.L., died on the 3rd inst. He was born Nov. 21, 1823, the youngest son of Henry Augustus, thirteenth Viscount Dillon, by Henrietta, his wife, eldest daughter of Dominick Geoffrey Browne, Esq., M.P., and sister of the first Lord Orammore, and was thus brother to Charles Henry, fourteenth Viscount Dillon, Theobald Dominick Geoffrey, fifteenth Viscount, who died in November last, and to the present Lord. Mr. Fitz-Gibbon married, May 22, 1847, Lady Louisa Fitz-Gibbon, of Mount Shannon, daughter and coheir of Richard Hobart, third Earl of Clare, son of the famous Lord Clare, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and, in consideration of her Ladyship having become heiress of the estates of her uncle, John, second Earl of Clare, K.P., he and his wife assumed by Royal license, in 1873, the surname of Fitz-Gibbon in lieu of that of Dillon. Mr. Fitz-Gibbon leaves one daughter and four sons, of whom the eldest, Augustus Henry, married, in 1874, Adele, fourth daughter of Baron Ernest Poellnitz, of Babenwohl, Bregenz, Austria.

GENERAL SIR JOHN LOW.

General Sir John Low, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., of Clatto, Fifeshire, J.P. and D.L., of the Madras Army, Colonel 1st Madras Native Infantry, whose death is just announced, was the son of Robert Low, Esq., of Clatto, and was born in 1788. He entered the East India Company's service in 1805, and his long military career embraced no less than five different campaigns in India, which included most of the prominent battles. Sir John was appointed a Military Member of the Council in 1853. He married, 1829, Augusta, second daughter of John Talbot Shakespeare, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, and leaves, with other issue, his son and heir, Malcolm Low, Bengal Civil Service, who is married to Lady Ida Feilding.

MR. SERJEANT PARRY.

John Humfreys Parry, Serjeant-at-Law, an advocate of the highest reputation and of extensive practice, died on the 10th inst., at Holland Park, Kensington. He was the son of John Humfreys Parry, Esq., barrister, a Welsh scholar, the author of the "Cambrian Plutarch," was born in 1816, and received his education at the Philological School, Marlybone. He commenced his career in a merchants' counting-house, and afterwards was employed in the Printed Book Department of the British Museum. He was called to the Bar in 1843, joined the Home Circuit, and obtained the Coif in 1856. Serjeant Parry contested Norwich in 1847 and Finsbury in 1857, but was on both occasions unsuccessful.

MR. R. M. BELLEW.

Richard Montesquieu Bellew, Esq., a Commissioner of the Local Government Board, Ireland, formerly M.P. for Louth, died on the 9th inst. at his residence in Dublin, at an advanced age. He was the second son of Sir Edward Bellew, sixth Baronet, of Barmath, in the county of Louth, by Mary Anne, his wife, daughter and sole heir of Richard Strange, Esq., of Rockwell Castle, in the county of Kilkenny, and was thus only brother of the late Right Hon. Sir Patrick Bellew, P.C., created Lord Bellew in 1848. Mr. Bellew sat in Parliament for the county of Louth from 1832 to 1852, and again from 1865 to 1869, and during the Russell Administration held office as a Lord of the Treasury. In 1865 he was appointed a Commissioner of Poor Law, afterwards designated the Local Government Board. Mr. Bellew married, in 1827, Mary, daughter of John Lalor, Esq., of Cranagh, in the county of Tipperary, and sister of Anastasia, wife, first, of Edmond Power, Esq., of Gurteen, and, secondly, of the Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil, and became a widow the following year.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Edward Jeffreys, Esq., J.P., on the 6th inst., at Glandtlyt Castle, Cardiganshire, aged sixty-one.

Lieutenant-General William F. Marriott, C.S.I., formerly Bombay Staff Corps, at Cairo, on the 17th ult., aged sixty. He served in the war in Afghanistan of 1838 and 1839.

Mr. Henry White, a well-known compiler of eminently useful catalogues of libraries and collections of MSS., on the 3rd inst., at Burlington House, while on duty.

Lady Henrietta Caroline Chichester-Nagle, on the 2nd inst., at Calverleigh Court, Devon; and on the same day, within only a few hours, her husband, Joseph Chichester-Nagle, Esq. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of Newton, Earl of Portsmouth, by Frances, his wife, fourth daughter of the Rev. Castel Sherrard, and was step-sister to the present Earl of

At a meeting of the trustees of Sir Josiah Mason's Science College, Birmingham, held last Saturday, the following gentlemen were appointed professors in this college:—Mathematics: Mr. Micaiah Hill, Scholar of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and Fellow of University College, London, Four Wrangler, and First Smith's Prizeman, 1879. Physics: Mr. J. H. Poynting, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Chemistry: Mr. W. A. Tilden, D.S.C. London, Professor of Chemistry at Clifton College. Biology: Mr. T. W. Bridges, Science Scholar, Trinity College, Cambridge, and Professor of the Royal College for Science, Dublin.

CHARLES FRODSHAM and CO.
By Appointment to her Majesty. — THREE GOLD
MEDALS FOR CLOCKS and WATCHES.
Only Address, 84, Strand, London, W.C.

WALKER'S CRYSTAL CASE WATCHES
are superseding all others. Prize Medals—London, 1862;
Paris, 1867. Silver Watches, from £4 4s.; Gold, from £6 6s. Price-
Lists sent free.—77, Cornhill; 220, Regent-street; and 76, Strand.

**NOTICE.—SILVER and ELECTRO-
PLATE.—ELKINGTON and CO.,** Manufacturing
Silversmiths and Patentees of the Electro-Plate.
Revised Illustrated Pattern-Book of New Designs
in Table Plate of all kinds, and new qualities in
Spoons and Forks, forwarded free by post on applica-
tion. Testimonial Plate in Solid Silver, in great
variety, always in stock; and Committees provided
with Designs and Photographs to suit all occasions.
Address—Elkington and Co., 22, Regent-street, London;
or 42, Moorgate-street, City.

**GARDNERS' EXHIBITION DINNER and
TABLE GLASS SERVICES.** Free, graceful, and original
designs, of unequalled value. Nursery Dinner Services from £1 1s.
Their special designs are—The Osborne, £3 5s. The Eccles,
£3 13s. 6d. The Bamboo Fan, £4 4s. The Bramble, £4 14s. 6d.
The Koolin, £4 14s. 6d. The Wild Rose, £4 5s. The Japanese
Bamboo, £6 6s. The Humming Bird, £7 7s. The Sèvres, £7 7s.
The Set, for Twelve Persons, complete, with 15 per cent cash
discount. Table Glass Services of the best Crystal, plain light
stem, £3 6s. 6d.; elegantly engraved, £4 8s. 6d.; richly cut,
£5 3s. Cash discount, 15 per cent. Coloured Photographs and
Illustrated Glass Catalogues free on application.
453 and 454, West Strand, Charing-cross.

JACKSON and GRAHAM,
30 to 38, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

**FURNITURE, INEXPENSIVE AND
ARTISTIC.**

ONLY "GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1878.

CARPETS. CURTAINS. PAPERHANGINGS.

WOOD CHIMNEY-PIECES.

WOODWORK FOR INTERIORS.

Carton-Pierre and Papier-Maché Decorations, Oriental Objects.
Designs and Estimates free.

**D. HULETT.—GASOLIERS in CRYSTAL
GLASS and ORNOLU or BRONZE.** Medals and Fittings.
A large Stock always on View. Every article marked with plain
figures.—Manufacture, 65 and 66, High St., born.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. Pure, mild, and mellow, de-
licious, and most wholesome. Universally recommended by
the profession. The Cream of Old Irish Whiskies.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. Dr. Hassall says:—"Soft and
mellow, pure, well-matured, and of very excellent quality."

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition,
1878; Dublin Exhibition, 1855, the Gold Medal.
20, Great Titchfield-street, London, W.

NEW WHISKY IS POISONOUS, on
matter how agreeably flavoured. Exact copy of Swan and
Crown Whisky guaranteed by H.M. Customs Officers. Distilla-
tions of 1865, 1867, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876. Prices for
two gallons—43s. 10d., 60s. 10d., 53s. 10d., 49s. 10d., 45s. 10d.,
42s. 10d., 40s. 10d., 38s. 10d., 36s. 10d. Rail carriage paid on
Sample Cases. Case free.—THOMAS SCALLY and CO., Eustace-
street, Dublin. Purchasing Agents wanted.

FRY'S COCOA. GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.
—A choice prepared Cocoa.
—A most delicious and valuable article.—
Standard.

FRY'S COCOA EXTRACT. GUARANTEED PURE.
Pure Cocoa only,
the superlative oil extracted.
J. S. FRY and SONS.

HORNIMAN'S TEA for Forty Years has
commanded a large sale, because it can always be relied
on for strength, flavour, and cheapness. It is the best tea
imported. Sold only in Packets.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted.
Four times the strength of Cocoa Thickened with Weakened with
Arrowroot, Starch, &c.
The faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digesti-
ble Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER."
Keeps in all climates. Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful to
Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis.
In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.
H. SCHWEITZER and CO., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

CHOCOLAT MENIER. Awarded
the
GRAND
DIPLOMA OF HONOUR.

**CHOCOLAT MENIER, in ½ lb. and ¼ lb.
Packets.** For
BREAKFAST
and SUPPER.

**CHOCOLAT MENIER.—Awarded Twenty
Three
PRIZE MEDALS.**
Consumption annually
exceeds 17,000,000 lbs.

CHOCOLAT MENIER. Paris,
London,
New York.
Sold Everywhere.

**THE ESSEX FLOUR AND GRAIN
COMPANY, LIVERPOOL-ROAD, LONDON, N.,** supply
the best goods only. Flour: Whites for Pastry, per 56 lbs.,
10s. 8d.; Households, for Bread making, 10s.; Wheaten Meal
for Breads, 9s. 4d.; Best Scotch Oatmeal for Porridge, per
14 lbs., 8s.; American Hominy, 2s.; Barley, Buck Wheat, and
Mixed Corn for Poultry, per bushel, 5s. 4d.; Indian Corn, 5s. 4d.;
Middlings, 2s.; Bran, 1s.; Pearl Split Peas, per peck, 3s.; Split
Egyptian Lentils, 3s.; Meat Biscuits, per 14 lbs., 2s. 6d.;
Baiter Meal, per 48 lbs., 6s. 4d.; Lentil Flour, per 14 lbs., 1s. 6d.;
per 14 lbs., 6s. All other kinds of Grain and Seeds. Price-list
on application. Special quotations for large orders. P.O. Orders
and Cheques to be made in favour of George Young.

WILLS' BEST BIRD'S EYE TOBACCO.
This Tobacco is now put up in 1-oz.
Packets, in addition to other sizes,
the label being a reduced fac-
simile of that used for the 2-oz.
Packets. Also in Cigarettes, in boxes
of 10 each, bearing the Name and
Trade-Mark of W.D. & H.O. WILLS.

WILLS, W. D. and H. O.

**DATURA
TATULA
FOR ASTHMA.
SAVORY
AND
MOORE.**

A remedy which speedily relieves
ASTHMA, DIFFICULT
BREATHING, and all affections of
the Respiratory Organs. In all forms
for Smoking; puffs and powders
for Inhalation.
143, NEW BOND-STREET,
LONDON;
and of Chemists everywhere.

**ALLEN
AND
HANBURY'S**

**"PERFECTED"
COD-LIVER
OIL**

Is not only free from taste and
smell than any oil ever before
offered to the public, but it does not
give rise to the nausea and eructa-
tions which render the use of ordi-
nary oil, even of the finest quality, so
repulsive. It is the pure oil, made at
A. and H.'s own factory in Norway,
and prepared by an entirely new and
special process. It presents in the
most effective condition all the in-
valuable properties of the remedy.
All who have difficulty in taking
Cod-Liver Oil should insist on having
A. and H.'s "PERFECTED" Oil.
Sold only in Impl. & Pts., 1s. 4d.;
& Pts., 2s. 6d.; Pts., 4s. 9d.; Qts., 8s.
Trade mark, a Plough. Of all
Chemists.

Allen and Hanbury, Plough-court, Lombard-street, London.

STOCK-TAKING.

A GENUINE SALE OF GOODS
is now taking place
at PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET,
and will continue during
the month of January.
New goods are reduced to cost price,
and last year's considerably less
in every department,
in order to effect
a large Sale.

PETER ROBINSON, REGENT-STREET.

JERSEY COSTUMES,

and the Elastic Fitting Jersey,
Separately from the Skirt,
to suit all figures.

PETER ROBINSON, REGENT-STREET.

A GOOD BLACK SILK,

an excellent wearing quality.
for £3 18s. 6d.—16 yards—reduced from £5 18s. 6d.
PETER ROBINSON, REGENT-STREET.

BONNET and CIE BLACK SILK

This Month—considerably less than makers' price.
Sterling good qualities at
4s. 11d., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d.
Patterns free.

PETER ROBINSON, REGENT-STREET.

DRESS VELVETS, } Reduced fully 25 per cent

Trimming Velvets, } the large Stock.
Striped Velvets, }

PETER ROBINSON, REGENT-STREET.

SILK and SATIN COSTUMES,

Exquisite Qualities, reduced
to 3s. 4d., 4s. 7d., 5s. 10s. 6d.

PETER ROBINSON, REGENT-STREET.

BLACK COSTUMES in FRENCH and

ENGLISH CASHMERE—reduced to
2s. 3d., 4s. 6d. complete,
that were formerly 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d.

PETER ROBINSON, REGENT-STREET.

MANTLES, JACKETS, ULSTERS.

The Paris Models are reduced
to one half the original cost,
during this month only.

PETER ROBINSON, REGENT-STREET.

EVENING DRESSES—DINNER DRESSES.

All at 25 per cent below usual prices.
BONNETS and ALL MILLINERY
reduced in the same great proportion.

PETER ROBINSON, REGENT-STREET.

MOURNING ORDERS

will be supplied this month
on an equally reduced scale,
and sent to any part of the
Country on approval—no matter the distance—
Free of any Extra Charge whatever to the Customer.

IMMEDIATELY ON RECEIPT OF LETTER OR TELEGRAM
TO PETER ROBINSON, REGENT-STREET.

COUTURIÈRES FRANÇAISES.

Experienced and good fitting
Dressmakers,
Both French and English
(charges moderate).

at PETER ROBINSON'S Court and General
Mourning Warehouse, 256 to 262, Regent-street.

PLEASE OBSERVE—that the ONLY

address for PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WARE-
HOUSE is 256 to 262, Regent-street, London.

THIS WEEK.

SMITH and MARCHMONT'S BANKRUPT STOCK,
at BAKER and CRISP'S.

THIS WEEK.

SILK DRESSES Cheaper than Cotton.

BANKRUPT'S SILKS and SATINS, from 1s. yard.

VELVETEENS, Bankrupt's Stock, 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.
yard.

THIS WEEK.

GREAT SALE OF LINENS and HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BANKRUPT'S STOCK CAMBRIC HANDKER-
CHIEFS.

GREAT SALE OF GLOVES and FANCY GOODS.

SMITH and MARCHMONT'S STOCK OF LADIES'
UNDERCLOTHING, 8s. 9d. in the pound reduction.

JACKETS, CLOAKS, COSTUMES, SKIRTS, FURS,
SLAWLS, at extraordinary reductions.

THIS WEEK.

BANKRUPT'S STOCK OF LACES, HOSIERY.

DRESS FABRICS, Serges, Cashmeres, Japanese,
Beiges, and Hundreds of other Fabrics, from 3d. per
yard.

THIS WEEK.

BANKRUPT'S STOCK OF EVENING DRESSES.

HUNDREDS OF DOZENS of KID GLOVES, 3, 4, 6,
and 12 Buttons, best makes, at 10d., 1s. 11d., 2s. 4d.
pair. Samples for stamps.

Catalogues free.

SMITH and MARCHMONT'S STOCK,
at BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street.

JAYS'

SALE of Superabundant AUTUMN and

WINTER COSTUMES, Mantles, Textile Fabrics, Millinery,
and other articles, with many specialties suitable for Spring
Costumes and Dresses.

BLACK SILKS at 25 PER CENT

REDUCTION.

BLACK SILK VELVETS at a reduction of from 3s. to 5s. per
yard.

BLACK SILK ARMURE, 50 pieces, reduced to 2s. 6d. per yard;
sold last season at 5s. 3d.

COSTUMES.—Silk, Velvet, Cashmere,

and other fashionable materials, at 35 per cent off the
current prices.

MANTLES lined with Fur, Velvet Mantles,
and others trimmed with Crape, reduced 30 per cent.

BLACK TEXTILE FABRICS.—Fifty Pieces

Black Marine Serge, all wool, at One Shilling per yard.
Double-milled Brighton Serge, 1s. 4d. per yard.

BLACK STUFF COSTUMES.—Reductions

on every made-up Costume.

GRENADINES, from 6d. per yard.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.—A Quantity

of French Pattern Underclothing, at Half the Cost Prices.

JUVENILE CLOTHING, for both Sexes,

very cheap.

THIS SALE will not in any way affect the

execution of the usual Mourning Orders, a special staff
being retained for that purpose.

JAYS'
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
REGENT-STREET, W.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS

in the
DYEING and FINISHING

of
VELVETEENS.

"PERFECTION AT LAST."

THE MANCUNION VELVETEEN.

DEEP FAST BLACK.
Stamped every yard on the back with the name and Trade
Mark.

To be had of all Drapers.

SHIRTS and COLLARS, unequalled for

quality and accuracy of fit.
Ten per cent discount for prepayment.

POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

THE NATIONAL CURTAIN,

in Opaque Tapestry, one of the most effective Curtains
ever produced.

34 yds. long by 56 inches wide, One Guinea per pair.
34 yds. long by 56 inches wide, Two Guineas per pair.
In several different ranges of colour. Samples sent on receipt of
order. To be obtained only from
WOOLLIGHT and CO., 18, 20, 22, 24, and 26, Bold-street,
Liverpool.
Established 1820.

D. R. DE JONGH'S

(KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR)

LIGHT-BROWN

COD-LIVER OIL,

proved by nearly thirty years' medical experience to be
THE ONLY COD-LIVER OIL
which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION,

DISEASES OF THE CHEST,

THROAT AFFECTIONS,

DEBILITY OF ADULTS,

WEAKNESS OF CHILDREN,

RICKETS,

SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,

Physician Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular

and the various forms of Strumous Disease Dr.

DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER

OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than

any other Cod-Liver Oil with which I am

acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large

number of cases in which the patients protested

they had never been able to retain or digest other

Cod-Liver Oil, that Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL was

not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with

marked benefit."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,

Physician Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest.

"I have long been aware of the great

reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN

COD-LIVER OIL introduced into medical prac-

tice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it

with the utmost confidence. I have no hesi-

tation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all

the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its

taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even

be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S

OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and

especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with

Consumption."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,

Late Staff Surg., Army, Prof. of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience

that the worth and character of Dr. DE JONGH'S

LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL remained un-

changed by tropical heat or foreign climate, and

it was, from its uniformity of character, particu-

larly adapted for long-continued administration.

The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated

states of the system is now becoming thoroughly

recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the

animal oils and fats, rather than from their veg-

etable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the

surest benefit. The Oil of Dr. DE JONGH is

in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy,

one that cannot be too widely recognised."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL

is sold ONLY in capsules IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints,

4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; by all respectable Chemists and Druggists

throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNERS,

ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON.

CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S.

COUGHS, ASTHMA,

COLDS, BRONCHITIS, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

This wonderful remedy was discovered by Dr. J.

Collis Browne, and the word Chlorodyne coined by him

expressly to designate it. There never has been a

remedy so vastly beneficial to suffering humanity, and

it is a subject of deep concern to the public that they

should not be imposed upon by having imitations

pressed upon them on account of cheapness and as being

the same thing. Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is